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For the Michigan Farmer.

A SILO-ITS COST.

Last winter I visited many farms where silos were in use, and not a single one of the farmers visited could say too much for this modern method of preserving feed. Many were preparing to build more and larger ones. I became convinced that good silos were very desirable, and resolved to build one

My silo is fourteen by fifteen feet, inside measurement, and twenty feet high. It extends from the basement story of my barn twelve feet above the first floor. Except the stone wall on one side, which is two teet thick and eight feet high, it consists of double walls separated by plank joists one foot wide. The outer wall is made of two thicknesses of inch boards with building paper between. The inner with building paper between. The inner sheeted and plastered with water lime, just as I would plaster a good cistern. The stone wall is also plastered in the same way. A door extends from top to bottom This is made of inch boards, six inches wide and one inch thick, and is also doubled. The onner door is single, and will beome very tight with the swelling of the moisture; the outer one is made of two thicknesses of boards and paper sheeting between. I must say that I am very much pleased with my silo. It is well built, and cost me only \$126.88, though I used \$20 in the affairs of our Association. worth of old siding for the inner part of the outside wall. This silo holds 70 tons of enslage or the corn for about five acres, if We use common field corn. A. J. Cook.

Webster Farmers' Club.

The following officers were chosen by the Webster Farmers' Club, for 1888, at the annual election: President, Ira C. Backus, Delhi Mills; Vice Presidents, Edwin A. Nordman, Dexter; Geo. W. Paelps, Dexter; Treasurer, Adin Cushing, Dexter; Recording Secretary, Miss Ida Kenney, Dexter; Corresponding Secretary, C. M. Starks, Webster. The following is the programme for the January meeting, which will be held the second Saturday of that month at the residence of the President, Ira C. Backus: Inaugural address by the President; paper by Johnson Bachus; discussion - "The

grain ration for stock, should it be ground fine or coarse?" "Does this Club consider cob meal a safe and economical feed for by cattle?" Question box; queries and an-C. M. STARKS, Cor. Sec.

Clearing Cattle from Lice.

PLAINWELL, Dec. 30, 1887. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer

In reply to the inquiry of H. P. Finley, of Ann Arbor, in reference to driving lice from cattle. Two years ago I had ten head of cattle which were very lousy, and I tried various remedies, but without any very good success, until I tried sprinkling them with an insect pow fer known as "slug shot," the same as commonly used on cabbage and other vegetables. Two applications cleared used freely and rubbed well into the hair of their officiald sties. wherever there are any lice to be found. I their feed A. N. WINTCOMB.

Ohio Poland-China Record.

The annual meeting of the Ohio Poland-China Record Co. will be held at the Phelps House, Dayton, Ohio, commencing Wednesday, January 18, 1888. Stockholders and all interested in breeding Poland- been towards a depressed market and low Chinas are invited to attend. Any particu- prices. lars regarding this meeting, or the record by applying to the Secretary, Carl Freigan, Dayton, Onio.

SHORTHORNS IN MICHIGAN.

Annual Meeting of the State Breeder Association-The Admirers of the Red, White and Roan Announce their Continued Confidence in their Favorite Breed -A Large and Interested Gathering.

The annual meeting of the State Association of Shorthorn Breeders met in the State Capitol at Lansing, on Wednesday evening, December 21. The meeting was a large one, and one of the most interesting yet held by the Association. The President, Prof. Samuel Johnson, of the State Agricultural College, called the meeting to order. Secretary Ira H. Butterfield was in his accustomed seat, and the Senate Chamber was filled by a fine body of representative agriculturists when the President read his annual address, which we give nearly entire:

Members of the Shorthorn Breeders' Associa tum—After another year of experience with your farms and herds you have come to-gether to compare notes—to analyze the causes that have contributed to your successes or failures and to cheer and encoun age each other, in all legitimate efforts to nake progress in the business of breed

good Shorthorns.

I am sure I speak the sentiment of this
Association when I say that the presence of o many of the veterans in Shorthorn breeding n Michigan is a cause for cordial congratula ions. We, of a later generation, must never orget the debt we owe to these men for heir courage and enterprise in engaging and outinuing in the breeding of Shorthorns, when there was not much encouragement of

eward in the work.
"They builded better than they knew," them; so that the seed of their sowing has ontributed largely to make our good State of Michigan one of the foremost in the Union in the number, and I think I may say uality and practical value of our Short

We are glad also to welcome to this Asso ciation the younger men; those who have but recently engaged in the business. We shall expect much of good from their added knowledge and experience. I hope that each member will feel it both a duty and a privilege to ontribute from his stores of information or the general good.

To have a live Association, we cannot be To have a live Association, we cannot be like sponges, in the sense of absorbing constantly, but giving nothing in return. Every member of the Association has information. I doubt not, that would be of value to some other member, and the way to have a live meeting is for every one to cheerfully and promptly contribute his mickle or muckle for the general good. This is, no place for romptly contribute his interior the general good. This is no place for ark horses or dark lanterns. Stand by your

or the purpose of displaying our eloquence of speech, or for rhetorical flourishes, or in up the interest in our meetings, and we shall go to our homes enriched and inspired with increased information and enthusiasm

And so I invite and urge every one of you take part in the discussions in the most horoughly informal and friendly way.

Two of our mem ers have died during the car. Fred. Curtis, of the firm of Curtis & ons, of Addison, and James Moore, of Milord. The latter met with a severe accident in October last, resulting in his death. Whil had not an intimate personal acquaintance with Mr. Moore, I had been impressed by his enthusiasm and devotion to breeding. He had gathered about him an excellent herd of orthorns, and always took a lively interest

Mr. Curtis, from his connection with one of the oldest Shorthorn herds in our State was widely and tavorably known. Only thos ne peculiarly close relationships of the two rothers and the venerable father composing the firm-their dependence upon nfidence in each other-can realize what void is left in that home and in the business of the firm, by the death of one who, to human vision, seemed to be surrounded with everything to make this life a blessing—aimost a necessity. In our sadness at these mysterious dispensations of Providence, we

shalt know hereafter I recommend that a committee be appointed to submit resolutions for the action of the ciation expressive of our regard for our deceased friends and of sympathy with the bereaved families. Surely it is but fitting, that as one after another of those who have been associated with us in these gatherings pass from our sight, we make kindly mention of their labors and virtues in our

inent herds of the State during the year. Messrs, James M. Turner, of Lansing, and wm. Steele, of Ionia, have shown their faith by the purchase of several excellent repre-sentatives of the famous Grand Duchess family, as well as many other good ones. The Curtis berd has a young Duke bull: Mr John Lessiter has imported some of the cotch beauties, while Messrs. Byden, Mer-tt, Fishbeck, Wakefield. Wright, Bliss. Rust nd others, whose names I do not recall, have added animals to their herds, that we all hope will gready aid in the keeping up and developing the best qualities of Michigan Shorthorns. I extend hearty congratulations to ese gentlemen for their enterprise and ack, and sincerely hope they may receive most substantial tokens of appreciation

from their brother breeders in Michigan No contagious disease has invaded our borders during the year. Our immunity is largely due to the energetic and prompt ac-tion of our Michigan Section of our Michigan tion of our Michigan State Live Stock Sanitary Commission, who believe that eternal vigilance in the way of prevention is the true policy. We know the gentlemen on this commission, for are they not of us? Their nearly all the lice off, and they have not alert and vigorous administration commands been troubled with lice since. It should be your earnest co-operation in the discharge

The year has been a phenomenal one in also sprinkled the powder freely about the stable, being careful not to get any into in many localities, on account or scam par in many localities, on account or scam par ture and water, proving a serious obstacle to ture and water, proving a serious obstacle to the best development of our cattle. There has also been a reaction from the high prices t..at have prevailed for some classes of pure bred stock for a few years past, so that the average prices of pure bred cattle have been the lowest ever known. While Shorthorns bave not suffered as much in the decline as some of the other breeds, on ac ount of higher prices having prevailed for some of them in recent years, yet the tendency has

Yet in the face of these discouragements, published by the company, can be learned by applying to the Secretary, Carl Freigan, more than in o her pursuits. It is well for us to meet these reverses in a philosophic spirit. greatly to the detriment of the purchaser, as the business, ought, aye, must be, among

and to remember that even low prices and us to more thought and study in our business until we become more thoroughly masters of our calling. Then shall these reverses eventprove to have been the stepping stones

o a truer, larger success. LESSONS OF THE YEAR The lack of an abundant water supply for stock has doubtless caused many breeders to give more thought to the devising of some appliances to ensure a constant supply for seasons like the past. Pure water in abundance, so distributed as to give a cor tant supply, is indispensable in breeding stock. With plenty of water and scant pasture cattle

will do better than when the order is reversed and they have flush pastures and lack water. The water supply on many of our stock farms is not at all sufficient. It is often neglected, to the great detriment of stock. An nterchange of views and experience on water supply for stock farms would doubtless be ofitable to many breeders.

The pasture fields during the months of uly. August and September presented on many of our farms anything but a pleasant prospect to the Shorthorns they were expected o carry Doubtless many of us then resolved that hereafter we would try to be prepared for such emergencies, by having a piece of fodder corn growing to supplement the lack of grass in our fields. Forethought and careful preparation will enable us in good peasure to make such provisions that even

measure to make such provisions that even in our fickle climate and varying seasons, we may carry our cattle without serious loss. The old method of sowing corn thickly and roadcast for fodder is no longer practiced by our best feeders. Sowing in drills three or three and one-half feet apart, and thinly in the drill (four or five kernels to the foot) is found more satisfactory. A larger weight is ecured from any given area, and the fodder s more nutritious-has more substance. Many of the stalks have ears, and on good land, with thorough cultivation, very large yields, from 15 to 30 tons to the acre, may be

I suggest that as breeders, who realize the value, the imperative need of plenty of good nourishing food in the growing of Shorthorns, more thought and attention be given to ore trough and attention be given to be growing of soiling crops, and thus make ome provision to tide over the seasons of routh and short pasture. I may add that I think it would be wisdom not to content yourselves with this merely; but give, as some of you are doing, more attention to the possibilities of soiling crops in connection with pasture, as well as the benefits of the silo and ensilage, in helping you to carry more stock, in better condition, and at le expense, than by the ordinary methods .o.

the high character of the early Shorthorns, or as they were commonly called, the Teeswater cattle, was attributed in part to the luxuriant growth and nutritious qualities of the grasses that grew on the permanent pastures of the famed valley of the Tees in Yorkshire. From that time to the present, I think examination will show, that on American, as well as English soil, our best types of the improved breeds are found in those localities where the most attention has been paid to the laying down and proper care of permanent pas-

and growth economically, we must have grass in abundance and variety, and the longer the pasture has been laid down—if it els for the improvement of every well known.

Are we in Michigan giving as much atten-tion to this subject as it deserves? I am con-vinced that on many of your farms you would find it profitable to give this subject as well as the top dressing of grass land,

cause of congratulation, especially when you recall the solid excellence which made your competitors of the rival breeds "foeme We must not forget wever, if this lead is to be maintain can only be accomplished by unceasing vigil ance. All the skill and knowledge at com to hold their place against the rival breeds. I regret in this connection that I can an

en, of Olivet and Mr. Doney, of Jacks such showed yearlings, the latter bred by Mr. C. F. Mcore, that were very creditable, Mr. Green's being one of the four drawn out for

gan Shorthorns abroad. I therefore recommend that more attention be given to the buy cattle patronize only well known relia eeding of pure bred steers, for exhibition,

be no appeal.

THE TENDENCIES IN BREEDING SHORTHORNS. I think the careful student in breeding Shorthorns, who tries to keep pace with the hest thought and methods, of our time, has ot failed to discern a growing tendency break away from some of the traditions of breeding, which coupled with the names of the mighty in the art, have been accepted as authoritative and not to be questioned. But gentleman this is a questioning age. We don't take much stock in traditions practical sense. The Collings, Bates, Booth and all other worthies, of Shortho n annals, are held in grateful memory for all they acmplished. They and their come, as well as on this side of home, as well as on this side of the water, deserve, as they fully have I doubt not, our warm regard for the energy and skill with

It may be possible however, that as their disciples or adherents, we may have been been somewhat blind in our following and our zeal may have outrun our knowledge. so that our partizanship has been at least tinged by a shade of extravagance. Is not the tendency toward a broadening of

proving their favorite breed of cattle

the somewhat anti-gonistic views that have prevailed among our best breeders? Is not the tendency toward what I am pleased to call (for want of a better term to express my idea), the celecticism of preeding? That is, not to pin one too much on the t.cories or practice of any man, no matter how successful he may have been; but rather to competition whatever. demand to -small offal and large development in the most valuable parts, with the feeding quality that insures a good carcass of well marbled beef not forgetting the milking quality. The method of breeding that produces animals of this type and retains hereditary power; or of this type and retains hereditery power; or the ability to transmit good qualities to their descendants, whether it shall be secured by and things, and a truer practice. breeding in the line or out of the line, Bates Booth or Cruickshank, or a judicious combi-nation of the good blood of all these sorts, is as we las the auction block. The economici production of animals of the most approv-

A ped gree long enough to cover a multituee of defects, worn as a glided mantle to qualities of other breeds in a generous way, compensate for lack of individual excellence has sold far too many Shorthorns in the past; gin her especially, and every stayer, too, in

effort

as well as the reputation of the breed generally. the commandments to keep of every true not crops may be our schoolmasters, urging to more thought and study in our business, to more thought and study in our business, and the become more thoroughly masters of good omen when breeders and buyers so generated. ally agree that the animal, no matter how long or distinguished its pedigree, must have individuality to correspond. This is the external evidence, the proof to

the eye and the consciousness of the real merit of the pedigree. T e pedigree is a prophecy. If it has valie animal must be the prophecy fulfilled. Let me not be misunderstood. I am not disposed to underste the value of a history disposed to undersate the value of a history of the ancestry of an animal which we call pedigree. It is the best evidence, at command that these ancestors were of good character. "This evidence, bear in mind, is presumptive only." It must be emphasized by the form and quality of the individual to which it belongs. Pedigree should not be the master to govern—only an aid to help, in the selection and coupling of our animals. It ought to be an axiom with every Shorthorn breeder "that no family—no matter what the pedigree, is worthy of a place in the herd whose present scions are not equal to or superior to their ancestors."

A good pedigree is one that traces back in unbroken good blood lines to the old foundation stock of the Collings and their cotem-poraries; or of reliable English breeders. So far as the choice of families is concerned, if bred in this way and merit has followed of to-day, has not one family as much inheron to-day, has not one tamily as much inner-ent value as another? Men will differ in their judgment and opinions; but grant that they are as equally as well informed, one's opinion is entitled to just as much consider ation as another's. Following the whims of fashion in this matter, too many breeders kept shifting from one family to another. This is to be deprecated. Such breeders be "reeds shaken in the wind," without fixed ideas and policy—and their ventures are quite kely to produce a crop of disappointment. The great names in Shorthorn history you will remember are those of men whose rep-utations were made and are linked with a single family or at least but few families. Bates with the Duchess, Abe Renick with the lose of Sharons are illustrations. the breeder who secures animals of good breeding; who remembers that the most mer-torious families are not always the boomed ones, who makes his selections from those which appeal to his common sense judgnent as having real merit, and who stoutly persists in selecting and breeding on this line, not one, but many summers, and winters too, be likely to breed pedigrees in any market, and prove a source f pleasure as well as of income to their own-

If you would keep the Shorthorns in the front of the procession let me add, that you must not forget the supremacy of the breed in the past has been due to its combination of ood qualities that has commended it to the general farmer, who keeps cattle for milk and for beef—who is not a dairyman on the one hand nor a beef producer solely on the other. The farmer who makes dairying a specialty may find some of the dairy breeds better adapted to his purpose. The farmer who grows and grazes cattle for beef production will find the Hereford oroPolls very satisfactory, but the roun, bout farmer of the land finds in the Shorthed "the breed good at the pail and block" the breed whose symmetrical forms have order them the modhas received proper attention—the more breed of cattle in the world. Because of its adaptability to so large a number of our peo-ple, this combination of good qualities. I

elieve the demand for Snorthorns of this the will be equal to the supply, and that a maintained. Don't forget that the ell as the beef qualities demand attention. The typical Shorthorn onstant attention. The typical Shorthorn nust not be one-sided in its development. At the recent Annual Dairy Show in London. e Shorthorn cow May Duchess took the first and admirably formed animal, and what is more desirable a perfectly shaped udder.'

If we would keep up our herds to their est, we must also give more attention to the weeding out of the inferior animals. I know Michigan were entered in competition at the ating. Keep some of the best animals you late Chicago fat stock show. Mr. F. N. have; don't let anyone tempt them 'rom you by liberal offers. You can't afford to our best animals any more than you can one more, don't forget that the color

I think that if a goodly number of our by camination of the awards at the leading eders would fit some good steers for this fairs, that the show cattle of the year have low it would not only reflect credit to their wallers, but would be one of the best highest priced cattle sold at the sales have Pardon another suggestion. When you

breeders, whose names whose pare steers, for exhibition, the orectors, whose fathers are a sufficient guaranty that the work of the anima's are exactly as represented. I am confidence are exactly as represented. values and from whose decision there can that purchases from itinerating Shorthorn pedlers will not be found, as a rule, either satisfactory or profitable. Good cattle, from reliable herds, at good fair prices, usually pay

out the best.

Most of you I presume have noticed the esolutions, presented at the annual meeting the American Shorthorn Association, by Col. W. A. Harris, of Kansas City, providing "That the Board of Directors of this Association be, and are hereby requested to consid er the propriety of providing a record for animals, based upon high individual merit: in other words an advanced registry and out-lining a plan. While the resolution was not dopted, it, as well as the statement by Rev. Cobb that the collection and publication of the diary record of Shorthorn cows had met with the approval of the Board. who hoped to devise some means to secure such a record, are straws which show the thought and sentiment among some our representative breed-

ers. which they worked out their ideals, for im-I am glad also to note what I deem one of the most hopeful tendencies of the time in the business of breeding, a growing toler-ance, charity and kindly spirit, not only among those within our lines, but toward all who are giving attention to the rival breeds. Is not the tendency toward a broadening of methods? In the direction of a blending of proved stock took a somewhat narrow view proved stock took a somewhat narrow view of their business. The single breeder in a county or district was inclined to think, or at least too often acted as if he thought he had by some patent process or other obtained the appoly of the business in that section He was a strict protectionist in the s protecting himself and business fro clean in all fields and modify and adopt our nethods, to produce the Shorthorn that is in emand to-day—one with fine legs, fine bone, the same business. There was a lack of the conditional transfer of the same business. good fellowship, the union and harmony of action that characterizes in large part the association of the breeders of to-day. This has grown out of the business itself in part. The study and care of good stock exerts a

Again, the business has attracted the attention and means of the best of our farmers, of men whose breadth of thought and the breeding that will win in the show yard integrity of purpose, coupled with push and energy, have made them like leaven among their fellow laborers

by type, is the ideal of the breeder who catches the spirit of to day as his inspiration to intelligent and just in our criticisms of each other's methods, to be just, fair and manly with our competitors, to admit the good qualities of other breeds in a generous way, to encourage, build up and help every because good and the second secon

Secretary Butterfield suggested that as would be well to dispense with the annual reports until he was present. The suggestion was adopted, and the next thing on the programme, a paper by Frank N. Green, of Olivet, entitled, "Feeding to produce the greatest gain from birth to thirteen months" called for. The following summary gives the main points in the paper:

The feeder must be a man of good judgment, who can see at once the d fliculties he has to overcome and know their reme dies. Every change and movement of his cattle must be noticed and explained. He nust study the nature and disposition of the bullocks he is feeding that he may know just what they need. Cattle have whims and notions, desires and affections, as we'll as mankind, and the best feeder is ees and understands these the quickest and knows best how to gratify them one great object in feeding for the best gain is to satisfy the desires of our cattle. down the line and is apparent in the animal both for feed and comfort, as the more contented and quiet the greater the gain. is impossible to get the best results at one, two, or three years of age if we do not begin right at the start. The first few months, or even the first year, is the most critical one in the life of any animal. Then is the time to develop and grow the frame, to shape and mould the body. As soon as the calf gets old enough to take all its mother's milk, I should at first begin to increase the from the practice of the English farmer,

mother's feed. Here is where many make a serious mistake. They think that if the calf only has it's mother's milk it is all right whether she runs in feed to her middle or is pastured on a summer fallow. The calf does best to take its milk but twice a day, or at least to run with its dam only at night. As soon as he begins to show a it at stated hours, at least three times a day, a small quantity of oats and bran or ship-stuff, one part each. The oats will be relished better crushed. Gradually increase this till the calf has all that he will consume a herd that will not fail to enforse their I don't think it possible to overfeed when the increase has been gradual and of flesh or muscle-forming food. As weaning time approaches begin to add corn cracked or in meal and to feed whole oats, about one part each corn, oats and bran. I believe to get the best results in feeding we should use more roots. The sugar beet or mangold is indispensable to stock that is being pushed. not only furnish the sugar and starch to fatten, but aid digestion and increase the

appetite.

Weaning is a serious time for the feeder and great care should be taken to prevent a loss. Plenty of feed, gradual weaning, with much time spent in petting the calf, will all help to get him by this event in good shape. The aim the first year should be to get growth and proper development. We must regulate our feed so as not to produce too much growth at the expense of flesh, and too much flesh and not enough growth. As a rule a majority of the feedenough flesh. We are apt to be too dependent apon the quart measure. late the quantity by the requirements of our stock. Aim the first year to show a symmetrical body, a vigorous constitution, and to develop a quiet disposition—the great re quisites of a good calf.

The feeding of the yearling does not dif-fer materially from that of the calf. I think that the best gain can be made by the constant feeding of grain during the hot weather when the flies and poor pasture vex the feeder. crops is very beneficial. One of the best things to feed at this time is the roasting ears of field corn. The last year we feed must be one to finish up our beasts. one aim should be to crowd them along as much as possible without any reference to the growth of frame. Feed mostly on corn with only enough oats or bran to retain the appetite. The aim with the two-year-old is to feed so that the flesh will be put on without bunches and of the right thickness and quality. Have your regular times for feeding, watering, and caring for your stock and let nothing interfere to break this system. Let no one hope to feed for the best results or greatest gains unless he can devote time and thought to it. must use more brains with our feed if we expect to get the best beef or the largest returns for our money.

In the discussion of the paper, J. W Hibbard asked where would the best gain be made by the animal, in good pasture or in the barn, all things being equal?

Mr. Green.-Would keep the animal the barn to produce the greatest gain. Pasture gave the cheapest gain, but confinement in the barn the greatest. Would keep him in a roomy stall so as to exercise enough to keep him in good health.

H. L. Carrier.-When should an animal be turned off to secure the best returns?

Mr. Green said his opinion was that the best time was when the animal was from 26 to 28 months. "My advice is to keep your cattle in such condition that they can be turned off when prices are the best. I notice that Mr. Moninger, of Iowa, prefers turning off cattle at three years old, but I think from 21 to 26 months old the best time if the feeder attends to his business, When we get 1,500 lbs. cattle at two years old we should let them go, for the gain from that time is less."

Mr. A. F. Wood said the question was how to make the greatest gain. The object I will risk an opinion that two men could was to gain the greatest amount of flesh get sixteen shocks (not over 100 rods from Wednesday of December of each year." from the food consumed. The paper was a good one. He saw nothing to criticise in it. But in what condition would an animal be if fed as recommended at 26 or 28 months old? What was tallow worth? It is dollars and cents we are after, and the question was how to produce beef at the greatest profit. His opinion was that for three or four months in the year nothing tread power and cutter were my relief for produced beef so cheaply as good blue grass pasture. He thought the feeder should study to produce the greatest gain at the

o in the barn?

would always be made in the barn. He very high and very narrow stack of big agreed with Mr. Wood that the best thing stalks and very little corn, and he tells me the treasurer had not arrived, being delay- to do was to feed so as to fit them for the he is well pleased with the experiment, and ed by the breaking down of a train, it market at the earliest age and at the lowest "Threshing corn has come to stay." cost per pound.

ity of feeding roots, and detailed his observations in England. Raising meat was a immense quantities of roots and oil cake. They obtained great growth and got heavy Editor, my wife is just coming into the weights at an early age. He found that room and I had rather finish this some about one acre in every ten or fifteen was in other time. roots. The only produce sold from the farm was live stock. That was the money crop, and roots were depended upon to grow it and what was bought cost so much that many never use it, or have any experience in feeding it. He had seen them fitting animals for the show ring and a great part of their feed was roots. They get an immense growth in young animals by their use. Had attended the market on market days and saw the cattle sold. The greater number of them are sold at two years old. The sellers complained of the prices they were getting, but he thought if we could secure the like we would be pleased. In July the cattle from the pasture were selling at six to seven cents. He believed the Michigan farmer could learn a good deal

growth President Johnson spoke of the difference in growing roots in England and America. desire to eat with his mother I should give He spoke of ensilage as a cheap substitute tor roots.

and feed more roots and less corn. Taey

would have healthier animals and a greater

Mr. Kelsey, of Ionia, said his experience was that the cheapest feed was made on This heifer was bought as a calf by pasture. His animals never would eat grain Mr. Conley at the last Harvey sale at Dexin the months of July and August. He did ter Park, Chicago, and is a choice animal not believe in roots.

Mr. Reed, of Kalamazoo, spoke of corn threshed as the most profitable feed he had the Hervey herd also, and are topped with ever used. The cattle eat it up clean.

Mr. R. Dougherty said he had trouble with his calves scouring when fed meal. He come from the herd of R. G. Dunn, of Ohio. was told to feed whole corn, and did so. and are grand show cattle, as has been Never had calves do so well as on whole corn. Mr. H. H. Hinds said that was his ex-

perience, but it would not do so well with older animals. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Curtis, Hinds, Mann and others until time

for adjournment. The President appointed Messrs, N. A. taken until morning.

(Concluded next week.)

CORN THRESHING.

IONIA, Dec. 29, 1887.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. On the 7th day of December, (my diary says), "Threshing corn and like the experiment. Got out 75 bu." Dec. 8th 'Threshed about 250 bu. corn; Dec. 9th, finished threshing 596 bu. corn." Jan. 8th. 1887, (another diary) and I quote: "Threshing corn with most satisfactory results-363 bushels." There was, I think, a foot of solid snow on the ground at the time of threshing, and the shocks were badly frozen down. This required two or three extra men to cut loose and get the snow off. The corn and stalks were in fine order after threshing. This was my first experience, and the thresher's first experience in threshing corn. Oct. 27, commenced threshing corn again; 64 hills in a shock; last year there were eighty, and the shocks were too heavy to handle conveniently, though two men would load them to very little disadvantage with a good man on the rack. This ers' Association was held in Rochester on vear one man done all the handling from December 20 and 21. The meeting was the ground-he was a great and good man | called to order at 12 M. first day by Presithough-and about 400 bu. was the average | dent Cossitt, who gave in his address matamount daily threshed. Three teams, with ters of interest, and also criticised the aclow trucks and large racks, and a good man tion of President Cleveland in his annual to each team and one man to help the load- message to Congress, in regard to the tariff ers to unload; two men will take care of the on wool. Reports of the Secretary and stalks anywhere within twenty feet of the Treasurer were read and adopted, after carrier. We run our stalks all into the which the meeting adjourned. Upon rebarns, and two men easily put the corn in assembling the following officers were electthe same building. Variety of corn, small ed for 1888: dent, yielding 2,249 bu. (machine register) from about 62 acres. Common sense and observation teach that, with conditions all favorable, 600 bu, would not be a great strain for a day's work of ten hours. Our

average half day was one bu. per minute. The correspondent of the Farmers' Review, quoted in the last number of the FARMER, who seems willing to instruct, would do well to instruct himself firstly. the machine to the same) before two other men could separate and re-tie them. Our shocks are all tied with twine under mechanical tension, and not untied or cut until ready for the cylinder. It has been 15 C. Hunt and Wm. E. Dana. years since I have made a business of husking my corn. It will be 1,500 years before will return to the old fogy way. The 15 years. account.

Experience will soon teach any man, if not already taught, that corn stalks must be earliest age and at the cheapest price.

Mr. E. Canfield would like to know where
the greatest gain was made—in the pasture far. In this State, if not in the United States, Vingson, N. B. Hayes, of this coun-

Mr. Green believed the greatest gain ty, threshed this season, a very long and

The corn itself needs more care and cau-Mr. G. W. Phelps spoke of the destrabil- tion than the fodder. But as far as my experience has gone, the advantages of threshing are manifold compared with the old great national industry then, and they fed fashion, barring the husking bee when the boys and girls --- well! Mr. Finley and JERRY SPAULDING.

MICHIGAN SHORTHORNS

roots and pasture. They did not grow corn, The Entire Conley Herd to be Closed out at Public Sale-Good Animals as well as Good Pedigrees.

> On the 25th of January, in the city of Marshall, will be offered the best lot of Shorthorns which have come under the hammer in this State for a long time. There will be 33 head sold, comprising Blooms, or Golden Pippins, Princess, Waterloos, a Cruickshank, Flat Creek Young Marys, Miss Wileys, Fletchers, Carolines, Young Marys, etc. The Bloom family comes from the cow Brenda 3d, purchased by Mr. Con ley at the Avery & Murphy sale, and there are three females and a young bull. The Waterloos, comprising two females and two young bulls, come from imp. Waterloo J., owned by A. S. Streeter & Sm, of Illinois. The Flat Creek Young Marys come from the J. C. &G. Hamilton herd, of Kentucky. The Cruickshank family has a single representa-

tive, Mysie of Turlington 21, bred by T. W. Harvey, whose dam was Mysie 44th, now owned at the Agricultural College. with all the best characteristics of the family. The Miss Wileys in the herd come from choice Bates bulls, such as 33d Duke of Airdrie 50833. The Fletchers and Carolines proved in the ring in competition with Kentucky's best. Some straight Young Marys are catalogued, from the herd of James Chorn, of Kentucky, and topped with finely bred bulls.

The advantages offered to those who want some good Shorthorn; by this sale are many. Marshall is easily reached by rail, nd has excellent railway connections: the Clapp, H. H. Hinds and J. W. Hibbard as cattle are not the cullings from a herd, but ers do not keep the young things in good a committee to report resolutions on the the herd itself, and those who have seen the death of Fred. H. Curtis, of Addison, and cattle, or those purchased by Mr. Conley at James Milford, when an adjournment was different sales, know that he wanted a good animal every time, and would take no other; the animals will be sold on their merits-no reserve-and the man who bids the highest takes the animal; every animal is guaranteed as represented, and in the case of females nothing but regular breeders will be offered. The oldest female in the herd is only eight years old and in fine

condition yet. Those who are in want of a bull can have a chance to get a good one from the youngsters to be offered, some ten in number, and representing all the families in the herd. Write to Mr. Conley for a catalogue and look it over carefully. If you like good Shorthorns, this sale will probably give you as good an opportunity to get them at your own price, and of recognized merit, as you will have in some time, and close to your home. The terms of sale are so reasonable that an animal ought to nearly clear itself before it has to be paid for.

-SHEEP-BREEDERS IN COUNCIL.

The ninth annual meeting of the New York State American Merino Sheep Breed-

President-Davis Cossitt, Onondaga. Vice-President-S. D. Short, Honeoye. Secretary-J. H. Earll, Skaneateles. Treasurer-Walter H. Sherman, Avon. Committee-Peter Executive Rush; J. D. Sullivan, Livonia; Gec. S. Hickox, Canandaigua. Pedigree Committee-John S. Beecher Livonia; C. W. Lewis, Hopewell; J. W. Hardy, Palmyra.

Resolution offered to amend section 5th: That the annual meeting of this Association be held on the second Tuesday and

Upon motion the following committee was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions upon the tariff question: Hon. E. Townsend, Wm. G. Markham, John P. Ray, W.

Mr. S. B. Lusk, of Batavia, who was delegated to attend the meeting at St. Louis last May of the Sheep-Breeders and Wool-Growers, was called upon to give a report of such meeting, and gave a very interesting

The next annual shearing will be held in April, the time and place to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

It was decided not to publish a register in J. H. EARLL, Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Che Horse.

CORN OR OATS FOR HORSES.

Corn is not regarded by European farmers or horse owners as a good food for horses, and in some instances the prejudice against it is so strong that it is never used for that purpose. Our Paris correspondent in a recent letter, says that there are many farmers on the Continent who have never accepted the substitution, either in whole or in part, of maize for oats in horse feeding. Indeed some go to the length of asserting, if maize dominated over oats, the best breed of horses in the land would ultimately die out. Maize, it is alleged, runs into paddocks for a spell. The first case of the horse into flesh and fat; the animal belliness was noticed on July 3d, and then coming spiritless, instead of hard muscled, several other horses which had been fed entirely on ensilage for some time previously an energetic and vigorous character. Feeding entire horses on maize, reduces them died. The difficulty was occasioned by the to the vitality of castrated animals. Furpoisonous character of the fungus growth. ther, maize diminishes the vigor of mares This may prove a valuable hint not to feed in the rearing of the foals, developing indoensilage when it is mouldy. lence, instead of energy. However, no one whotty excluded oats from the ration, but reduced that aliment next to a algebraic z. There is in oats a special principle or stimulus, that no other grain possessesindependent of the question of relative richness-and peculiarly adapted for the development of vigor, while enabling the at \$20,000. animal to recruit rapidly its exhausted strength. While too much corn is undoubtedly bad for either working horses or breeding animals, it is equally as certain that fed in reasonable amount it is a valuable food for either. Probably no class of hor ses were ever subjected to severer treatment than those used in the cavalry and artillery during the war of the rebellion; and while St. Elmo, and others, is now in Kentucky at undergoing the severest strain, their food consisted almost entirely of a mixed ration of corn and oats, with a little hay when it could be found, or perhaps a chance to pick a few mouthfuls of grass. That ration has since been tested by the omnibus

working and breeding animals. THE GROWTH OF COLTS.

conpany of Paris in their stables, and by

many others, and the general verdict has

been a fa vorable one. The horses have en-

joyed better health and lasted longer than

when put on other feed. While the value of

oats as a food for horses, or man either, for

that matter, must be admitted by everyone,

the addition of corn seems to make a com-

plete ration upon which horses can be main-

tained in sound health while undergoing

the hardest labor. Fed judiciously, corn is

a grand thing for the farmer and stock man

but like other good things, it can be used

so as to do great injury in the case of

Mr. Charles Bichman, of Stonyford, New York, the well known breeder of trotting horses, sends the Turf, Field and Farm the following description of the syste a he follows in growing his colts:

"The brood mare, after foaling, is fed liberally on grain. When the flies are bad she is sheltered during the heat of the day and is given the range of succulent pastures at night. When the air is chilly she is housed at night and is turned out during the day. Each mare is put in a box at feeding time so that she may enjoy her oats in peace. If the grain is put into troughs out in the pasture there will be serious scrimmages for it. In every band there are two trough and keep everything in a fermen The grain is hastily swallowed and there i danger of the colts getting injured by kicks The foal will begin eating grain when two weeks old, and if the mother is fed in quiet place the baby will have more incli nation as well as time to nose in the trough itself. At five months old the foal weaned and it goes for the winter into a sunny an i sheltered yard used exclusively for weanlings. At night two colts occupy one box, and during the day the whole band enjoys the bright and bracing weather. Each is fed oats in a separate box and is given plenty of good hay, and gathering in a band for exercise promotes

cheerfulness and aids digestion." Toat paper, in commenting upon this system, says that all this requires thought and attention, but it pays in the long run Mr. Hamlin, who was one of the distinguished party at Stonyford, advised, while looking at Green Mountain Maid's well developed weanling, that the colt be given night and morning cows' milk, and he stated that he kept at Village Farm a milking herd simply for the benefit of his weanlings. Milk, oats and hay, with the system of exercise and shelter in use at Stonyford, make the youngsters grow like vegetables in rich soil and under glass. As Mr. Hamlin has produced big yearlings in the cold climate of Buffalo, Mr. Bachman accepted his suggestion with regard to cow's milk, and the udder of a grade Jersey will be set aside for the use of the young brother of Prospero and Elaine. Mr. Bonner has made some very gratifying experiments at his Tarrytown farm. Majolica, the first foal of Startle and Jessie Kirk, was raised in the old-fashioned way. He was alloved to shift as a youngster pretty much for himself, and in the belief that the freezing process was beneficial, he was given ev ry opportunity to shiver on the black hill-sides. As a weanling and a yearling, his growth was stunted and the result was that he grew up into a pocket edition of a trotter. He stands but a shade over fifteen hands. An entirely different plan was followed with Westchester, the brother of Majolica. The dam was fed on grain and the suckling munched oats with her. As a weanling the colt was sheltered a id given oats and bran, and as a yearling he weighed more than his sire. He is now a rangy and powerful horse of 16.1. There is, in the face of many practical tests, no room for argument as to the best method of maturing yearlings. The time to grow a colt and by the foundations for a superior horse is in the first twelve months of its life. Take care of the weanling and you These may temporarily fill again with snow, will have a well-developed yearling, and but it will be so light that it cannot comultimately a horse that is all horse. Should the breeders of thoroughbre's in the North adopt the methods of Mr. Bachman, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Bonner and other progressive growers of the trotting horse, they would turn out yearings equal in point of siz; and

Danger of Mouldy Ensilage. It is said that Edward Stanley, the gov ernment veterinary surgeon, of Australia, furnished a report on the outbreak, in which he attributes the disease to the consumption of ensilage in an unwholesome condition. He said that the ensilage appeared good, but the horses were sluggish and spiritless and got thin. Some of them had diarrhe 1. The silo pit being two miles from the station and three and a half miles from the place where work was going on, it was necessary that a three or four days supply should be fetched from it twice a week, instead of being fresh every day as it ought to be. If kept over three days it became whitened with a fungus like mould, rotten and foul. This went on for three weeks, when the horses were turned

Horse Gossip.

THE Italian parties who some years since purchased Zoe B., 2:1714, by Blue Bull, are said to have offered the Sire Brothers \$15,000 for Rosaline Wilkes, 2:181/4. The mare is held

THE winnings of J. D. Morrissey's stable for 1887 were \$35,493. Edward Corrigan's string won for him \$34,457, divided among 15 horses. But how were the expenses? They must have been enormous.

THE Michigan horse, Royal Fearnaught 1501, sire of Gladys, Chance, Peter K., Royal, the stable of Treacy & Wilson. He is now 14 years old, and has six in the standard list.

This is the first year that any of the get of the American bred horse Foxhall have appeare I on the turf in England, and they made a good showing. Among them were three winners who won nine races and £996. Sweet Mart won two races and £201. Thersa five and £690 9s., and Vixen two races and £233.

D. W. BATES, of Adrian, this State, has purchased from Gen. W. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky., the bay colt Country Medium, three years old, by Happy Medium; dam Country Maiden, by Country Gentleman; 2d dam by Brown Chief, &c. The price paid is reported at \$1,400.

WHEN the National Trotting Association elected Mr. Morse to the office of Secretary, o succeed Mr. Vail, it was supposed the latter would trouble them no more. But Mr. Morse has not yet been able to get rid of the ex-Secretary, who has managed to get contro the records and papers of the Association and proposes to hold on to them. He is worse han the Old Man of the Sea.

Che Farm

Making Straw Into Manure.

It is always best to use enough straw or ther absorbent to prevent waste of either the solid or liquid droppings of stock. And it is very doubtful whether it ever pays to use more than this. A huge straw stack warked into the manure pile makes a big or three mares which want to rule, and at but delusive show. It is, in fact, so big a feeding time they rush from trough to pile that in spring it cannot be drawn on ne fields in time for plowing, and it herefore left to rot down in the barn yard By this the bulk is reduced, but generally also with more loss of plant food than the straw itself furnishes. Thus by trying to use all this straw the farmer is obliged to wait a year before he can get the manure on his land, and then apply less in value than if he had used the straw otherwise or sold for what it would bring. Its market value, where there is a market, is greater than its manurial value even could it be hauled on the land for nothing.

These facts explain one of the reasons why continued grain growing is so exhaust ive to soil. The farmer who grows much grain seldom keeps much stock, or if he does he is ant to try to use it to eat up his superabundant supplies of straw. Either of these plans tends to soil exhaustion. With no stock there is, of course, no manure. Feeding on straw makes manure so poor it has to be diminished in bulk before it is worth drawing away. The use of concen trated commercial fertil zers has taught far. mers some valuable lessons with regard to the relation between bulk and value in manure. It is in places where grain has been sold and the land fed with straw for years that these chemicals are most in demand. With this hint before them ought not farmers to make their barnyard manure somewhat more concentrated than they have of late years been in the habit of doing? - American Cultivator.

*** Freezing Dry.

The American Cultivator remarks upon some common but important points on the philosophy of freezing dry, which it says form it exists, and its relative availability is important in many ways to the farmer. It is readily understood why deep banks of new fleecy snow do not injure the vegetation beneath them. They are porous and admit enough air to sustain life, and also enough light for plants in that semi-dormant stage. Gradually, however, the fleecy character of the bank changes. The outer edges of the flakes melt away; the bank settles a; the snow becomes less bulky, though heavier in proportion to its bulk. If the ground is unfrozen beneath its warmth changes the under part where the weight is greatest into almost solid ice And if the ground is unfrozen winter wheat or grass will often begin to grow under the snow banks. Then it needs both air and light, and if neither are afforded the plant is said to be, and is, smothered. The time to guard against this danger is when the snow bank beside some fence 144.3 lbs. In each case muriate of potas | land, in our western States. Sanfoin pro begins to lessen in bulk. Make a few holes down to the soil at regular intervals. make a complete manure. But in the com- improves in quality for several seasons; on pact as the bank has done. Usually after a day or two the internal heat of the soil

severest cold weather.

one of the problems that it behooves every the amount of the ground rock to make the farmer to study. The disintegration of value of the phosphoric acid equal in each soil by freezing makes its fertility more case, a greater relative yield might be exavailable, and is thus benaficial to the suc- pected in the case of the ground rock. Anly do better for his own interest if working from the use of dissolved bone black the a heavy clay than to turn it on edge in the best immediate results might be obtained, fall, so as to leave it as thoroughly exposed, it is very probable that the effects would be to freezing as possible. And the owner of much less lasting than in the case of the such land may profitably do the same if he ground rock. appreciates the drain he is making on the esources of such land, feeds its products on his farm, and returns them to the soi! in manure. If he does not there will come a time when the late fall plowing will no it will commend itself as a method of savlonger be effective. The freezing will disintegrate the soil as before, but will find nothing worth unlocking.

Rve on the Farm. An eastern correspondent says, truly, no crop responds to good treatment more quickly than rye. On soil so light that not more than eight bushels per acre would grow without manure, with ten two-horse loads of barn-yard manure spread evenly, the rve having been sown broadcast, and both harrowed in together, I have harvested over twenty bashels per acre of the nicest white rve, and three-fourths of a ton or more of straw. I have seen over fifty bushels of rye grown per acre, and a corresponding amount of straw. Being one of our surest crops, it is sown in out-ofcrop would grow; hence so many acres afford small profit. Nor must one forget that rye straw is more valuable than hay. As a soiling crop, rye is the earliest of which I have any experience; that sown the first of September will be ready to cut the last of May, and I have been unable to see any difference in milk or butter production from those fed on any of the grasses. When mown before heading out, it will soon start again, and on rich ground it will produce a fair second crop for soiling or for grain. If sown so early as to have grain stalks start in the fall, and judiciously feed off by sheep or calves, so that it does not spindle, it makes the finest pasture. Old, worn-out pastures can be quickly made new: by breaking them up in the fall, thoroughly harrowing, sowing to rye an i grass seed, they furnish the best of pastures next season, and continue till the grass seed takes possession of the ground again.

----Hogs in Michigan.

At the last meeting of the West Michig in Farmers' Club, the subject for discussion was: "Is there any any profit in raislogs in Michigan, if the business were rightly conducted. He said he had tried the Essex, Magee, Suffolk and Poland-China breeds of hogs. Of these he considered the Suffolk to be the poorest and Poland pork with less feed than from any other. of 41% cents per pound. Pigs should be weaned at the age of five or six weeks. Not more than eight could be properly raised by one sow. He objected to bran as pig-feed, and believed milk should be used copiously, or if that could not be obtained mill feed should be used, not bran. He found a good quire as much salt as any other animal. He never lost but one hog by disease and that was because his hired man did not know how to take care of it. A little fine gravel or charcoal should be fed to fattening hogs occasionally, else the cornmeal might form a coating in their stomachs, which would kill them.

W. W. Johnson followed with a compari on between the relative cost of raising beef and pork. At five weeks old he weighed a first of April pig. Two weeks later he weighed it and it had gained eighteen pounds; in two weeks more twentytwo pounds, and at the end of seven and a half months it was killed and dressed 243 pounds. Such an amount of dressed meat as that could not be obtained he thought from a seven months April calf.

Mr. Briggs said it was his custom to raise the whole litter of pigs, whether the number was six or twelve. He differed from Mr. Toornington on the Suffolk breed. and considered it a good breed.

Phosphoric Acid from Different Sources Prosphoric acid is one of the important and essential elements of plant food, and is derived from different sources. Its value in a fertilizer, like the other necessary in gredients, depends wholly upon its availability to the plant at or during its period of growth. Its relation to growing crops is very much the same as a bank deposit to a farmer, if it had such restrictions that but little, if any, could be drawn from the bank. It is of great importance therefore for farmers to know if possible in what

in the different forms. The Maine Experiment Station has made experiments in that direct line, with results recorded in its report for 1886 7, which are of value. Tests were made with the three principal substances in which phosphoric acid exists, to wit; dissolved bone black, fine ground bone, and fine ground South Carolina rock. Sufficient amount of each was employed to make the phosphoric acid the same in each. In price there is quite a difference, the South Carolina rock being only about one-third the cost of either of the other forms. The trial was made in three different series of plants with oats and | yield of wheat, because of the protection and the average was as follows: With dissolved bone black, grain 124.3 lbs., straw 170.7 lbs.; with fine ground bone, grain 114.3 los., straw 165.7 lbs.; with ground South Carolina rock, grain 108.3 lbs., straw fodder plant often grown in France and Eng and sulphate of ammonia were employed to duces but little herbage the first year, but position of the different compounds used, of soil exactly adapted to it-chalky, gravelly bone black there was used 400 lbs.; of fine land, open and sunny-it, is reported to do ground bone 360 lbs., and of ground South well. Carolina rock 300 lbs. Now if the ground

entire winter. The drain was fed by | fine ground bone 20.5 bushels of grain and springs and had water in it all through the 1,150 lbs., of straw, and for ground rock 16.5 bushels of grain and 900 lbs. of straw, Evaporation from the soil in winter is it is plain to be seen that by an increase of ceeding crop. A tenant farmer can scarce other point to be considered, is that while

Planting Potato Sprouts.

Although the following plan may not be adapted to the general growing of potatoes, ing seed where costly new varieties are planted or where seed is scarce and high priced: We have experimented considerably with potatoes, and I will say, if you will give me all the good healthy sprouts I want, you may have the potatoes themselves. Two years ago last spring the pota toes we had saved for summer use began to grow, and as we were very busy they were neglected until some of the sprouts had be come quite long, with good healthy shoots and roots. After removing them from the potatoes, I took several dozens of them and planted them in newly turned sod, cutting through the sod with a spade and putting a sprout in at each corner of the opening pressing it back upon the sprouts. quite dry at this time and remained so for two or three weeks, and was beside quite the way places, where scarcely any other late in the season-the last of May. Upon digging in the fall the number of potatoes equaled those planted in the usual way, but they not average as large, although several were as large as my clinched fist. They had they been planted at the usual time, or had the weather been more favorable they would have equaled the others in every respect. I think this knowledge could be put to good use in times of scarcity of seed potatoes, or in securing good results from high priced new varieties, as the sprouts I planted were the second ones removed from the potatoes. Had they been sprouted early in a warm place and pains taken to again sprout them, I have no doubt that both lots of sprouts could been used with satisfactory results.

Beets Grown for Market.

As early in the spring as the ground be omes fit for work, says a writer in Gardening for Profit, the beets are usually sown in rows one foot apart, made by the "mar ker" about three inches deep. We prefer to sow rather thickly by hand (not less than eight pounds per acre), for the reason that ing hogs in Michigan." Smith Thorning- the late frosts often kill off a portion of ton, a hog-raiser of forty years' experience. the young plants; but when sown thickly, opened the discussion, arguing that there was enough are usually left to make a crop profit and good profit too, in the raising of which amply repays the difference of a few pounds of seed. After sowing, the seed is pressed in by the feet, and it the weather s dry, the whole surface is also rolled, which firms the soil better around the seed and also leaves the ground level, making in China the best. He kept only this breed easier to be heed. This firming of beet now, and he thought he could get more seed is very important, as hundreds of acres, particularly of the sugar beet grown on Pork could be raised in Michigan at a cost farms, are annually lost for want of this precaution.

> Beets are occasionally planted two feet apart, and the integrating rows sown with radishes. The radiches mature early, and are used or sold off toon enough to allow ittle difference with us in the profits the crop, which way it is done, the results being nearly the same in each case. But it places where limited quantities of vegetables can be disposed of, perhaps the latter plan is the best. The young beets are thin ned out to six inches apart, when the rows are one foot apart, and when at two feet troduction of new varieties of turkeys, apart to only four inches, as they have more space between the rows for air. The thin nings of beets are used like spinach, and, when carefully handled, they will always sel for more than the cost of the labor of thin ning the crop.

-Agricultural Items.

A Missouri sheep-breeder attended 46 fairs with some of his sheep and won \$1.76 in premiums

THE Germantown Telegraph says the use of labor-saving implements and machines tends to a careless mode of culture, which is always to be deprecated.

THE potato crop of 1883 was the largest ever known in the United States. The vield averaged 91 bushels per acre. That of 185 about the smallest.

IT is asserted that the dairy products received in Chicago during the year 1887 a nount to nearly 195,750,000 pounds, with shipments up to 116,500,000 pounds.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Indiana Farme says that in all his observation for fifty years on the farm, be cannot call to mind the name of any one who has been successful in his farm calling that is not a reader of farm literature and periodicals.

It is alleged that Wisconsin grocers trace the improved quality of the butter they are handling to the influence of the farmers' in stitutes in that State, where the best methods of production are treated by experts. Five hundred silos were built in that State last year, also because of the institutes, of which

A CANADIAN farmer who has followed the practice of top dressing his wheat in the fall as a protection during the winter, says he much prefers well rotted manure, spread thin, to that freshly made. He believes the applicution of the mulch largely increases his

eighty were held in various locations.

UNDER the name of "asperset" or "esparsette" an attempt is being made to encour age the cultivation of sanfoin, a perennia

the fertilizing properties of the manure.

It is stated to have been found to be a facwill come up and keep these breathing pla- rock costs only about one-third as much as that sorghum seeds are very nearly equal in ces open. It always will if the soil is prop- the bone black, and as the report states the value to average field corn. The seed has erly underdrained. An accidental opening increase per acre in the several cases would been ground, and found practically equal to to an underdrain three feet deep has kept be over nothing used; for bone black, 27.2 corn meal in feeding swine. The stalks bear the soil over it free from snow during an bushels of grain and 1,430 lbs., of straw, for proportionally the same amount of grain as

corn stalks; and as sorghum stalks contain much more sugar than corp. it is concluded that the crop, according to weight, has value equal to that of corn.

PROF. E. W. STEWART says it is quite right to color butter with annatto, if the latter is properly prepared. He says: "It has no effect upon the real quality of the butter, ex capt to give it an appetizing color. Butter is eyes. If it has a delicate golden color, the magination can easily give it the aroma and flavor of the sweetest grass butter. If it be too white, as winter butter must be without coloring, it is imagined to be largely composed of lard. Coloring adds much to the leasure of eating it, and therefore to its di restibility."

The Poultry Pard.

A MODEL POULTRY EXHIBITION IN DETROIT.

Some years ago when talking with prominent cattle breeder about coming to our Michigan State fair, he replied, "O, it s no use; some of your Michigan farmers will bring a herd out of the woods that will clean out anything we can send them.' This man recognized the fact, which we have often referred to, that some of the best stock in the world is to be found on Michi gan farms. In no department is this more true than in poultry, and our poultry breed ers are beginning to recognize it. Those in Detroit and vicinity have organized the Eastern Michigan Poultry and Pet Stock Association, James Reid President, C. W. Gorman Secretary, and now plan to hold their first annual exhibition in Detroit, were of the Snowflake variety, and I believe Feb. 14th to 17th. This exhibition is t be run in the interests of the improvemen of stock, rather than to advertise any par ticular breeds or yards, and its officers are making every effort to secure the exhibition of the best examplars of every valuable breed. So far they have had gratifying assurances not only from all parts of Michigan, but from the best breeders all over this country, as well as Canada, that they will bring their best birds to Detroit. And it is predicted by competent judges that at the Detroit meeting there will be the finest display made this year. B. N. Pierce has been secured as judge, and every bird exhibited will be carefully, accurately and impartially judged, and the score affixed to the coop, so that it will furnish a a fine opportunity to study the best types of the different breeds.

> Excursion rates have been secured on al he railroads coming into the city, and a large attendance is expected. Those wishng for further information can gain it by addressing the president or secretary at

And now the American turkey is invadng Great Britain, to the wonder of its inabitants, who have heretofore had to put ap with the little scrawny things they call turkeys over there.

An eastern poultry dealer, referring to urkeys, says of those raised at the west: The west is a wonderful place for the production of these fowls. In Michigan and Illinois they raise them by the ton, but they do not exercise such care in looking out for them as they do in the east, and therefore, the western turkey is consumed almost entirely at home, while those in the east are more room for the beet crop. It makes but sent abroad." Guess he is not much acquainted with the Michigan bird

> THE year 1887 will be remembered in Michigan as "Poultry Year." Never were there such quantities raised in this State, and the quality shows a very decided improvement over former years. The in chickens and ducks has been followed by as marked results as the introduction o improved cattle, horses and sheep has had ipon those breeds of domestic animals Poultry exhibitions have undoubtedly done much to start this improvement.

Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor:-

Please inform your readers that I have positive remedy for the above named disease

By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any one of your readers who have cor sumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

> Respectfully. T. A. SLOCU M. M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York

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A LITTLE book that every farmer ought to have is the "Sorghum Hand Book" for 1888, which may be had free, by addressing The Blymyer Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, O. Sorghum is a very valuable crop for syrup-making, feed, and fodder, and this pamphlet gives full information about the different species, best modes of cultivation, etc. Send and get it and read it.

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42 West Larned St., Detroit, Mich.

Horticultural.

A Cherry Reminiscence.

Some thirty-five years ago I conceived the idea of raising cherries extensively for market, as the locality appeared well adapted for the purpose. To ascertain just what kinds to plant, all known varieties were was noticed on a row of Black Tartarian. sort. Some others of the tender-fleshed kinds followed next, as Belle de Choisey. all the trees in this section were a wreck the connecting link between the tart and jurious. sweet cherries, held out for several seasons longer, and the firm-fleshed varieties (Bigarreaus) struggled along in an unsatisfactory remunerative of these fruits was the Napo- closely, to see the length of the roots. ieon, a beautiful, large, firm-fleshed cherry, delicious when cooked. This should not be confounded with the old-time Morello, the fruit would rot badly; Governor Wood tities and the ground be covered with them Elkhorn, Ohio Beauty, Knight's Early other cultivated fruit. For years after the and manure it well. first appearance of the devastating "blackknot," half a century ago, various explanations were effered for its presence, but now its cause and history are understood.

The minute fungus infesting the genus Prunus is undoubtedly the enemy orchardowner has time to examine into the matter ly do. whole orchards are laid waste. The advice is frequently offered to cut off and burn all diseased branches as soon as the excrescences appear, but unfortunately the mischief has then been done, and the infinitesimal seed-like fragments have floated off to other fields of destruction. Parhaps washes and spraying with a solution of potash and lime might check the disease, but what is attempted must be done quickly. Those black-knots have been mostly restricted to the Dukes and Morellos, but the malady infecting the dessert cherries is of a much more disastrous character. After growing ly decline and die in a few years. Sometimes the bark splits disclosing the wood below, and occasionally the woody fibre is de stroyed. The foliage turns yellow, is small, and there is no perceptible growth. Soon tree becomes useless. Varied treatment has been tried, but without success. The cause dark. There are certain districts to-day tive as ever, showing that the disease is reunder special conditions of the atmosphere. Until within a few recent years the cherry was one of the easiest of fruit trees to propagate, but at present it is one of the most difficult in many sections. The nature of this trouble is "spotting" in the leaf, so foliage drops and growth ceases. The shoots are weak and spindling and the few buds that grow make small trees. Every indication points to a fungal origin, but even potash applied to the soil is no remedy. On the land where the cherry now fails trees of the finest grade were former'v raised and l little if any stimulant could be applied for fear of excessive growth and unripened a little fresh earth be drawn up around the wood. - Josiah Hoopes, in N. Y. Tribune.

A Veteran's Experience with Apple Orchards.

Hon. Peter Fay, in an address on fruit culture before the New England Farmers' Club, as reported by the Massachusetts Ploughman, said:

In the cultivation of fruit there is a great deal in trimming trees. Now, I don't know but we may differ in regard to the time to trim trees, but so far as my experience is concerned, and I have trimmed them every month in the year, the object was to see when the wound would heal over the best and quickest, for that is the time to trim used in the green or dried state. trees. I found it best healed the first of Jane, and that was the best time. In three weeks it will begin to heal by forming a little ring around the wound. The very worst time in the year is the month of March. A lump will form where the time is cut off, but out of that lump there will ooze the sap and injure the bark for four or five inches from the place where it is, and that park will decay and come off; therefore, the quicker the wound will begin healing is the time to trim trees. Most farmers take the month of March, because they have nothing else to do at that time, but I would recom mend them to be in the house reading some good paper. But if you must trim trees at any other time than June, I would recourmend the month of November.

All these things I have tried by experience. You know very well that in the month of August you will find the sprouts or dried; some persons esteem them better will begin to start if you cultivate your or- than Limas. chard as highly as you ought to.

When I see a neglected tree, I am surprised at the owner's lack of thrift. You will say these sprouts will start in June

of August to go up in the tree and break either green or dried as a shell bean. them off with his hands. He will take off more sprouts with his hands in one day

the boy takes them off with his hands, it will all heal over, so you will see no sign of it in the spring, which if it had been sawed the greatest profusion large clusters of daz- tained above into bottles, and proceed to off, you would have done.

In regard to the cultivation of land where trees grow, I have altered my mind several -point, if I were to plant an orchard now, I would not cultivate it so much. For the first six years I would cultivate an apple or chard. Then I would lay it down to kill tested, and the result showed curious and the weeds, and I would leave it six years. interesting data. The first appearance of If I saw fit to plow it, I would do so. I have the destructive disease now so prevalent | made up my mind differently. This was eight years ago that a resolved I would never plow previously the most reliable and profitable again. I found out then that the whole i ground was just like a web-work of small roots, and I could not but come to the con-Black Eagle, Bleeding Heart, etc., and soon clusion that these being near the surface the plow would cut a large number of these Although the Dukes, which appear to be roots in halves, and hence it must be in-

My trees are set thirty-five feet apart. I I were to set out another apple orchard, would set the trees not less than forty feet manner quite as long, all have now passed apart, perhaps forty-five feet. The whole away, leaving nothing but the memory of ground is completely filled with small roots. their former character. One of the most It is surpr.sing, if you have watched i

My neighbor brought water from the hill of decidedly fine quality when fully ripe. and brought it through forty feet of my or-There never was any difficulty in disposing | chard, and to do this he dug a trench. I was of the fruit, at from ten to twelve cents a surprised. Six inches below the surface pound. Next in point of profit was English there were ten thousand little fibres the size Morello, a large dark, juicy variety, undeni- of knitting needles. They extended forty ably tart and unfit for dessert, but rich and feet from the trees, and were only six or eight inches from the surface.

That led me to the conclusion that plow which is small and poor in quality, besides | ing the trees just cut them off. You may being susceptible to disease. As a possible ask, how do you proceed? I manure them third for profit might be named the Early now heavily every other year. I put it on in Richmond, which still retains its prestige as the fall and make it fine in the spring. My a valuable remunerative tart cherry. Among neighbor has cultivated his orchard, and I the large dessert cherries the following al- have compared results. I noticed that the ways bore good, but unfortunately when a Hubbardston, or any other apple, if cultivatrainy spell happened about ripening time ed, would fall to the ground in great quanheaded the list, and Elton, Yellow Spanish, They are more liable to fall off in orchards where the ground is cultivated, than where Black, Rockport, Early Purple Guigne and it is not. When trees get to be ten or Mayduke were all deserving of a place in the twelve inches through, it is time to stop culcollection. Cherry diseases are more insidi- tivating the land. The only way to keep up ous and myst-rious than those affecting any an orchard is to manure it every other year Like chicken mites they infest animals, and

So far as the keeping of apples is concerned, there is considerable difficulty. It depends much on the picking and handling of the apples. Every single mark you make ists have to contend against. It appears be carefully put away in a cool place where presence. and disappears so suddenly that before the it will not be damp. The cellar will usual-

Pole Beans.

Under the name of pole or running beans are included the Lima and its different varieties as well as those varieties of a climbing poles or stakes, and which are used when small as snap beans. When almost fully grown these varieties are excellent as green shell beans, and when dried are good for winter use.

As a general rule they are even more ensitive to cold and wet than the dwarf or bush varieties and, as they also require more thriftilyfor a few years these trees gradual- care, should not be planted until the weather becomes warm and settled, which is about the middle of May, although to save time all of the preparatory work can be performed at a much earlier period.

they do best when given a sheltered situne twig after another turns black until the ation and a deep, rich, loamy soil-this should be deeply plowed and harrowed thoroughly, and then marked out in rows four is as yet unknown and we work in the feet apart each way. At each intersection two or three shovelfuls of good, well-decaywhere the cherry is as healthy and produc- ed manure is placed and thoroughly intermixed with the soil so as to form a slight stricted to favorable localities and spreads hill, in the center of which a stout stake or pole some five or six feet in length should be firmly placed, so as to furnish support to

the vines. Around the stake or pole the beans should be planted, placing from six to seven in a hill about two inches in depth. Care must that by midsummer, as a usual thing, the be taken to place the eye down, for if this is not done they will certainly rot. As soon as the beans are up and past all danger of injury, remove all but three or four of the most promising and if any fail in starting to climb around the poles they should be tied or fastened to them.

The growing crop should be well cultivated, and freely hoed, and at each hoeing let plants, and as soon as the vines reach the tops of the poles they should be pinched off.

frost, the poles should be taken up, cleaned the same time all ripe beans should be gathered and stored in a dry airy situation, and when the opportunity offers they should be shelled; these dried be ans will afford capital eating during the winter months when our sapply of vegetables is limited enough. There are many varieties in culti- frost and some by decay, but not many in vation, but only a few are deserving of the amateur's attention; among these are the Lima and its varieties, which are justly esteemed as the richest of all beans, whether

them is the extra early Lima, which is of ductive. It is some two or three weeks out cold from the pit.-N. Y. Tribune. earlier than Dreer's Improved or Large Lima. Dreer's Improved is about two weeks later than the above, but is more productive. The pods of this variety are short and thick and completely filled with beans which are the best variety for amateur cultivation. neverthelesss enormously productive of short pale green pods, and large ovate beans of the richest quality. They can be used as

Dutch Case Knife is a more robust growing variety. It is enormously productive, having long, broad, green, flat pods, which gradually pass into creamy white. The even, and then what do you do with them? beans are broad, a ducy-shaped, clear white I get a boy in the latter part of the month in color, and of excellent quality when used as apples, pears, peaches, etc., put the fruit

than two men will with a saw. If it is cut I consider them far inferior in quality to that it is only the liquor which passes off, there would start up all about it sprouts those above named and suitable only for through the sieve without pressing, which 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the as big as your finger in the spring; but if use as ornamental climbers, for which pur- is to be used for flavoring purposes. What ecipe free of charge.

pose they are well adapted. They grow times in fifty years. I have come to this which they contain are quite inferior in be kept transparent and clear, as for syrups, quality. - Our Country Home.

WHAT ARE THEY?

Scorrs, Dec. 12, 1887. A. J. Cook, Prof. of Geology and Entomology. DEAR SIR.—Enclosed please find some mall insects which infest our parlor on the south side of the room, in and around the window. The window curtains and carpet are full of them. I don't know but there are billions of them. What are they, where they do? The house was built four years ago, is brick veneered, and the brick painted with the following compound: .Clay loam. Venetian red and white lead; the paint set with muriatic acid, using a tumblerful to one pail of water. As you will see, the insects hatched in the bricks, hence their red color. Will you be so kind as to reply, after a careful examination, either by letter or through the MICHIGAN FARMER, and oblige ADAM HAAS.

ANSWER BY PROF. COOK. The little animals sent by Mr. Haas, which ook like little vital grains of dust, so small are they, are not true insects, but belong to the lowest order of the spider group, or the mites. They have eight legs and are closely related to the cheese and sugar mites, the itch mite, red spider of our house plants, the chicken mites, and the much larger wood and cattle ticks. Those sent by Mr. H. are so small that when dead and unmag nified they look like a little heap of dust grains. Like the chicken mite they are red. This is not the first time that I have had such mites brought to my attention as an annovance about the house. Once a neighbor called me to her house because of these same mites, which fairly covered her window. In this case I thought I traced them to a bird's nest just outside the porch. spread the place where they propagate. I have seen a board in a chicken house red with the chicken mite. I think they will not be seen next year, and feel sure that on the apple will remain and injure it. It they will do no harm, other than the annoyshould be handled with great caution, and ance caused the neat housewife by their

How We Winter Cabbages.

Indications are that the home production of cabbage has been shortened by bad weather and insect pests, and that if well winter, ed it will bring at least two cents a pound. The best and most desirable heads to marhabit that require to be supported by stout ket are not the large ones, weighing fifteen to forty pounds, but those of between five and ten pounds each. If sold by the pound of course the heavy heads bring more, but for ordinary consumption, when sold by the piece, the selling price will not exceed ten or fifteen cents a head, no matter how large, Besides, the big head has large stump and midribs and is for this reason wasteful in cooking. With us cabbages have not headed as hard as usual, many heads are soft and half grown, which are not fit for immediate market, and unless such are well kept in a | 31st, the crop being unasually excellent. fresh condition will wilt and spoil. In a year of scarcity it is worth knowing how to preserve such cabbage for sale after the best heads have disappeared. A hard head will keep in almost any condition except that of too much warmth and moisture; when hung up by the root the outer leaves dry in the cellar, and the inner head remains fairly good. If set root in the soil in a cellar the | Massachusetts, says the 300 or 400 varieties in open ground in shallow trenches they freeze into the ground solid and through the heads, and when dug and thawed are worth-

The following plan has been practiced largely for years in this locality, market gardeners in particular using it almost exclustored here in this way: The best heads are saved out at the time of pulling, and as many as can be sold by New Year's are out in piles of 1,000 heads in a barn cellar where hard frost does not come. The stump s left on as a handle, some pulling the heads and some cutting them off at the surbulk. Heads not wanted for immediate use spot where water will not stand-dug one off and stored for another season's use; at | foot deep and three feet wide; the heads are packed in a rounding heap and the earth thrown back on the cabbage; no leaves or straw is used. If this work can be delayed, from heating. I have lost some heads by per tree, he finds it pays well. proportion to the bulk of the crop; any left

Fruit Flavorings.

I give instructions by which everybody may extract and preserve their own fruit esas rich and buttery as the large Lima. It is sences, and so guard the health and add to apparently come to stay, it is well to know the pleasure for whom they provide. Among The Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry is | the juicy fruits are strawberries, raspberries, to all appearances of delicate growth, but blackberries, cherries, and currants; among the non-juicy fruit are apples, pears, peaches, quinces, apricots and plums. Mash the juicy fruits in a basin to a pulp; place on a snap bean, and a shell bean, either green the fire and make scalding hot; now pour into a hair sieve and allow the juice to strain through; put into bottles and securely tie down; place these bottles in a cauldron of cold water and boil for twenty minutes; remove from the fire and allow to remain in the cauldron until cold; then set away for use. In the case of non-juicy fruits, such into a basin : cover with water and boil to a The Scarlet and White Runn rs are oc- pulp; now place on a hair sieve and allow cusionally cultivated for ordinary use, but to drain without pressing. Observe, now,

remains in the form of a pulp is not adapted from 10 to 13 feet in height and produce in for these uses. Now put the juice as obzling scarlet or pure white flowers from treat as already laid down for the juicy June until frost. They produce large, broad fruits. The foregoing processes are to be pods, but the large kidney-shaped beans gone through with where the extracts are to cordials, and beverages. In cases where the flavorings are to be used for any purpose where transparency or clearness is not desirable, such as for ice creams, fruit ices, or bonbons, then I would use not only the clear fluid, but the pulp of the fruit also. I would for these opaque purposes save and utilize everything of the fruit except the skins and seeds. This pulp will be treated as already laid down. As thus obtained and preserved, our confectioners can supply themselves with a quantity of perfectly pure do they come from, and what harm will extracts of all their favorite fruits, and which can always be at hand, for flavoring every description of pastry, cakes, pies, tarts, puddings, creams, ices, and beverages, and at any season of the year. Especially where there is any one in the house who is sick of feverish cordials, may be are red. My wife thinks they probably flavored with these delightful sub-acidsthese remedies and restoratives of kind mother nature herself, such as will shoot through the veins of the most debilitated and infirm the most delicious sensations. -L. D.

Horticultural Notes

THE Ladies Sweeting is recommended as a most excellent red sweet apple.

A SOLUTION of Paris green, it is said, is best for all enemies of the squash vine.

Over two million fruit packages were furnished by Benton Harbor manufacturers last

FOUR firms who manufacture cider at Benton Harbor made 16,000 barrels, worth \$70,-000, last season.

A TOMATO weighing 3% pounds took Maule's

prize of \$100 offered for the largest tomato grown of seed bought of him. THE Allegan Gazette notes that F. R. Free

man will set 2,500 Niagara grape vines in the often increase so fast that they fairly over- spring, making a vineyard of about six THE Gravenstein is named as the king of

fall apples, having all the qualities required

in a good fall fruit. The apple should ripen CLAPP'S FAVORITE is a fine pear, but should be a little green when picked. If left till they are quite ripe, they are rotten

at the core. ROBERT SCHROEDER, of Franklin County N. Y., is said to be the leading hop-grower in the country. He has five hundred acres in hops, and is laying in a stock of two hundred thousand hop-poles this winter.

THE Aiden fruit-canning factory, rebuilt at Benton Harbor last year, can put up 30,000 cans of tomatoes per day. The output of the past season was small, owing to the light crop, only 350,000 cans being put up.

BERRIEN County has 4,000 acres in small

fruits. It has also about 1,000 acres of grapes in bearing; and 150,00% peach trees were set last spring. Over 200,000 barrels of apples were shipped from the county prior to Dec. An Eastern fruit-grower who says he has

the trees six inches in the ground and levels above, and that whoever sells at lower fig the ground. Dig a posthole and plant a tree ures gets less than \$1.25 for his work. and he says the chances are it will die, or if not, will take a long time to establish Itself. PETER FAY, a veteran horticulturist of

head will often grow and spoil; and if buried of pears of the catalogues can be reduced to about 35 varieties. He would plant Clapp's Favorite for summer, the Bartlett, the Rosticeer for family use in July, the Seckel. Sheldon and Bose for winter. Anjou is king; the Lawrence is a good pear. An Allegan County peach-grower who left

Michigan for the south, in search of a better sively; the product of twenty acres is now climate and facilities for peach-growing, went as far as Louisiana, came back again convinced that the Wolverine State is good enough for him, with all its drawbacks. He says he would rather have a little peach farm in Michigan than a whole Louisiana planta A NEW YORK grower of plums, who has

face of the ground; before this is done the 15,000 plum trees, keeps a force of boys at of the conditions desired in these things, as outer leaves are broken off to lessen the work catching the curculio. Each has a wheelbarrow, on which is a large cloth-cov-When the vines have been destroyed by are buried in the ground in a long pit-in a ered frame, opening at one side so the trunk of the tree can be admitted to the center. Then by tapping or jarring the tree, the "little turks" are made to drop on the cloth thence to a drawer near the bottom, and are burned in a kerosene stove kept in the plum orchard. The expense is about ten cents per until late in the season, just before the tree, and as the crop secured by the extra ground freezes, there is less danger of loss trouble often amounts to a bushel or more

J. F. DUNN says: "Experience has in the ground after frost is out in spring are | taught me that it does not pay to push the specially liable to loss. When buried with sale of buckwheat and other dark honeys. the roots on the heads keep well, and I have When I sell a customer a fine sample of thought soft heads did harden up some in light-colored honey he almost always dupli-Of late, considerable attention has been the pit. When wanted for market in win-cates the order as soon as the honey is gone, paid to the Lima and the result is that we ter I take a pickaxe and dig out a quantity but not so with those to whom I have sold have several improved varieties which are a on a pleasant day, trim into barrels and buckwheat or other dark, strongly-flavored lecided advance on the older sorts. Among set away for market; when the supply is honey, even though they profess to have a gone dig more, taking care to fill the hole preference for that kind. When asked why very vigorous growth, and remarkably pro- made by digging with earth or snow to keep they did not come for more sooner the invariable reply would be: "Oh, well, you see we got tired of it."

> SORGHUM,-Now that Sorghum is once more attracting the attention of farmers throughout the country and has this time that the Sorghum Hand Book, a valuable treatise on the cultivation and manufacture of Sorghum, may be had free of charge on application to the Blymyer Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, O.

WE call your attention to the seed advertisement of H. W. Buckbee, Rockford, Ill., page 3. If you intend to purchase seeds, plants, etc., you will find this a first-class re hable house. His Illustrated Seed and Plant Catalogue will be mailed free upon applica-tion, to all readers of this paper.

Catarra Cureu.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence

Apiarian.

Some Notes About Bees.

A recently published book by Mr. Frank R. Cheshire, lecturer at South Kensington, gives some curious items of information about bees. A lens magnifying fifty times will reveal the trachæ, and also the beautiful "salivary glands," which a skillful oper ator may extract through the head, after immersing the insect up to its neck in wax. There is considerable discussion among apiarists as to the uses of these glands, in which is incidentally included the question whether bees feed their young by regurgitating semi-digested food, or by a glandular system producing a nutritive secretion. Mr. Cheshire finds in the digestive system, in which "the salivary and gastric secretions perform precisely the same functions in both, a most helpful similarity of physical structure between mankind and bees." Bees have, however, a great advantage over mankind of being able to carry a large stock of food and drink in their insides, and of having the power of feeding upon these stores by means of what is called the "stomach-mouth," at pleasure; or, if they choose, they can convert these provisions into building materials. Their foot is furnished with a very sharp and powerful claw, and with a sort of soft pad that gives out a clammy secretion, by means of which they are able to work on smooth surfaces. It is by the claws that bees hang one to another when swarming. The cutting off of a bee's head does not apparently of necessity kill it: for "drones in confinement will sometimes live very much longer without their heads than with them." The head, however, is not an unimportant part of the bee, which has a larger proportion of brain than many other insects. The poisonous property of the sting of bees lies in the formic acid it discharges, which is also "probably associated with some other toxic agent.' The idea that the bee invariably dies after stinging is a vulgar error. "It will, if allowed time, zenerally carry its sting away by travelling around upon the wound, giving the instrument a screw-movement until i is free." More usually, however, the bee is not allowed to travel around, and "she loses not only the sting and the vemongland and sac, but also the lower portion of the bowel, so that her death follows in a hour or two." We are further informed that no bee inflicts a wound until she has examined the nature of the surface to be punctured, using a pair of very beautiful organs called palpi, elaborately provided with feeling hairs and thin nerve-ends."

Most beekeepers prefer to ship honey a freight rather than by express; the rapid handling and tossing from one man to another breaks the comb.

G. M. DOOLITTLE said, in an address before the North American Beekeepers' Convention, that he thinks 45 pounds of comb honey to the colony is all beekeepers will average, one year with another. And he figures the cost of honey production, reckoning the beekeepers' time at a hod carrier's wages and allowing him a fair interest on capital invested and rent, at 131/2 cents per pound for comb honey and 8% cents for extracted. He says whoever is not content with \$1 25 per day for his labor set thousands of trees, selects heavy soil puts must sell honey for higher rates than the

> R. L. TAYLOR, of Lapeer, said in a pape on wintering bees read before the North American Beekeepers' Society that the only thing necessary to secure perfect wintering for tees, was expressed in the one word comfort. He names six items which are liable to produce discomfort among bees: Unwise manipulation, moisture, improper ventilation, improper temperature, scattered or scanty stores, and improper food. He adds "All these diseases cause discomfort, and are mentioned not because I think them or dinarily fatal, or even in themselves greatly injurious, but because they cause undue exertion and consumption of food with a result more or less detrimental, owing to the quality of the food. If successful wintering turned on any or all of these, the problem would have been solved long ago. There is no such uncertainty attached to the securing to make their operation long a matter of doubt.

> If you have catarrh, you are in danger, as the disease is liable to become chronic and affect your general health, or develop into consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilia cures eatarrh by purifying and enriching the blood. and building up the system. Give it a :rial.

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home equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is made, it is now, as it has been for years, the leading medicinfor purifying the blood, and toning and ngthening the system. This "good name at home" is "a tower of strength abroad." It would require a volum

People to print all Lowell people have said in favor of Hood's of Sarsaparilla. Mr. Albert

Lowell Estes, living at 28 East Pine Street, Lowell, for 15 years employed as boss carpenter by J. W. Bennett, president of the Erie Telephone Company, had a large running sore come on his leg. which troubled him a year, when he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The sore soon grew less in size, and in a short time disappeared.

Jos. Dunphy, 214 Cen-Praise tral Street, Lowell, had swellings and lumps Hood's on his face and neck. which Hood's Sarsapa-rilla completely cured. Sarsaparilla

Mrs. C. W. Marriott, wife of the First As sistant Fire Engineer of Lowell, says that for 16 years she was troubled with stomach disorder and sick headache, which nothing relieved. The attacks came on every fortnight, when she was obliged to take her bed, and was unable to endure any noise. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after a time the attacks ceased entirely.

Many more might be given had we room.

On the recommendation of people of Lowell who know us, we ask you to try Hood's Sarsaparilla

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POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
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DETROIT, MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1815

The Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post

THE "HOUSEHOLD."

in subscribing with agents for the FARMsk you should be particular to state to them supplement. Complaints frequently come in that parties do not receive it, and it invariably turns out to be the result of a misunderstanding between the agent and sub- bu. the previous week, and 13,783,114 bu. scriber. The price of the FARMER alone is at the same date in 1887. The visible supply HOUSEHOLD \$1 50 per year.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to \$7,393 bu., against 80,564 bu. the previous week, and 144,082 bu. for corresponding week in 1887. Ship--- uts for the week were 2,456 bu, agains 1,041 bn. the previous week and 16 414 bu. the corresponding week in 1887. The stocks I wheat now held in this city amount to 1, 158, 968 bu., against 1,096,063 bu, last week and 2,495,432 bu, at the corresponding date in 1887 The visible supply of this grain or Dec. 31 was 44,421,130 bu. against 44.247, 634 the previous week, and 62,729 86 for the corresponding week in 1887. This *nc.w- an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 203,496 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible sup-

The week closes with values at about th same point as held on Tuesday, with trading showing increased activity. Sales for the past five days amounted to 1,588,000 bush. against 1,144,000 bu. the previous week. Toe market opened strong on Saturday but weakened during the day on unfavorable reports from other points and the publication of the government estimate of the wheat crop of 1887. This report places the crop at 465,000,000 bu., 40,000,000 more than the last estimate. The condition of the crop on the ground is placed at 95 per cent of an average. The constant changing of these reports from monta to month i tending to increase the quite general belief that they are very unreliable. At the close of the day both New York and Chicago were lower, while Detroit was steady at about the figures of the previous day.

the tollowing table exhibits the daily clohe prices of soot wheat in this market from Dec 10 h to Jan 7th inclusiv

Twee.	10 II to oatt. It	n, merus	IAC.				
		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. Re			
Dec.	10	55	85				
18	10	8416	4416				
	13	84%	8456				
	14	843	8436	80			
	15	81%	8156	80			
6	16	N536	85	80			
- 0	17	8514	85%				
4.5	19	8544	85%				
**	20	8514	85%				
	21	86	86				
	22	8614	5965				
66	23	8614	8614				
**	27	8734	871				
44	28	8736	8714				
	29	87%	8636				
**	30	8736	873/6				
Jan.	3	8714	8714	83			
24	4	871/2	8714				
64	5	88	8756	83			
4.5	6	87.34	8716	83			
6.6	9	8734	8214	On			

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the rious deals each day of the past week were

August Lineary of Commercial Comm	many many	na man home		44 478 4
as follows:				
	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	May.
Monday		***		***
Tuesday -	87%	88%	****	91%
Wednesday	871/2			92
Thursday	871/2	****		9134
Prider		RN 56		91 74

The last sales of No. 1 white for May delivery were on the basis of 931/2c per bu. A private cable estimated the stocks of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom at 19,000,000 bu January 1, against 15,862,-297 bu last year, 25,682,653 bu in 1886 and

A Minneapolis dispatch says there was mistake of 100,000 bushels in the visible supply statement last week as to wheat in store there. The stock should have been 100 000 bushels less than reported.

The annual circular of Mr. J. Z. Werst. of Chicago estimates, that the receipts the close of the year were about 58 per cent of the total quantity available as a surplus on the last crop, leaving about 38,000,000 tion of wheat in the United States for the in exports from India.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Dec. 31, 1887, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 20,000 bu., of which 20,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and nothing to the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 180,000 bushels, of which 60,000 went to the United Kingdom and 120,000 bu. to the Continent. The total shipments from April 1, 1887, which was the beginning of the crop year, to December 31st, have been 23,880,000, including 12,320,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, 11,560,000 to the Continent. The wheat on passage from India Dec. 20 was estimated at 1,128,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 3,696,000 bu. The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

rope:	Bushels.
Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe.	44,247.684 11,832,000 1,752,000
Total bushels Dec. 24, 1887 Total previous week. Total two weeks ago Total Dec. 17, 1886	57,831,634 57,719,009 56,156,155 84,392,843

The estimated receipts of foreign and ome-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending December 31 were 724,480 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Dec. 17 the receipts are estimated to have been 1,470,328 bu, less than the consumption. The receipts show an increase of 5,009,376 bu., as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1886.

The Liverpool market on Saturday was quoted dull with poor demand. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 9d.@6s. 11d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 6s. 9d.@6s. 11d.; California No. 1 78 @78. 1d.

CORN AND OATS.

COBN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 37,860 bu., against 31,380 ou. the previous week, and 32,787 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 6,963 bu., against 3,619 bu. whether or not you wish the HQUSEHOLD the previous week, and 9,163 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. The visible supply of corn in the country on Dec. 31 amounted to 6,025,258 bu. against 5,759,407 \$1 25 per year, and of the FARMER and shows an increase during the week indicated of 264,851 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 63,171 bu. against 39,861 bu. last week and 201,185 bu. at the corresresponding date in 1887. As compared with year ago the visible supply shows a derease of 7,757,856 bu. The past week has vitnessed a general decline in corn, both or spot and futures. The drop may be at ributed to increased receipts, the lessened export demand, and the report of the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the last erop, which it now places at 1,465,000,000 or 12,000,000 more than the amount given in the November report. In this market No. 2 and No. 2 yellow were both offered on Saturday at 53%c, with market slow and weak. At Chicago the week closes to the west and northwest are moderate with the market a little weak, especially with former prices holding, while the for future delivery. Spot closed at 48%c; southern demand is light. It is estimated for No. 2, 49 c for February delivery, and that the stock of cheese in that city con-54% c for May. By sample corn sold at sists of 75,000 boxes full cream, and 25,000 49 c for No. 2 yellow, 48%c for No 3 yellow, 4834@490 for No. 2, and 47%@480 cheddars, 10%@11c per lb; flats (2 in a box). n Saturday owing to light demand. Ship-

> The Liverpool market was quiet with limited demand on Saturday. The following are the latest cable quotations from Liverpool: Spot mixed, 4s. 11d per cental; January delivery at 4s. 10 1/4d., February at 4s. 11d., and March at 4s. 114d.

pers were holding off owing to foreign re-

ports being unfavorable

UATS.

The receipts at this point for the week were 2,409 bu., against 9,419 bu. the previous week, and 15,633 bu, for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 1,064 bu. against nothing the previous week, and 3,600 bu, for same week in 1886. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 31 was 5,976,781 bu., against 5,859,191 bu. the previous week, and 5,026,610 at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply shows an increase of 117,590 bu, for the week indicated, Stocks held in store here amount to 30,242 bu., against 14,754 bu. the previous week, and 16,923 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. Oats ruled dull and easy on Saturday, with prices showing a decline of 1/2c on No. 2 white, and no change in No. 2 mixed. Quotations are 36 @36 1/4c per bu. for No. 2 white, and 35c, for No. 2 mixed. Receipts have increased the past week, and with wheat dull and corn lower at the close of the week, it is quite apparent why prices have given away. At Chicago the week closed with a quiet market and prices at about the same range as noted a week ago. No. 2 mixed sold at 311/2@313/4 for spot, 31%c for December delivery, 31%c for January, and 34 1/3c for May. By sample sales were on the basis of 311/4 for No. 2 mixed, 31@331/2c for No. 3 white and 34@ 34%c for No. 2 white. The New York market closed heavy on Saturday, with prices a shade lower than the previous day, but higher than last week. Quotations in that market are as follows: No. 2 white, 411/2@42c; No. 2 mixed, 38%@38%c; No. 3 white, 39 1/2 @ 40c. In futures No. 2 mixed for January sold at 381/2@385/c and May at 41@41%c. Mixed western are quoted at 37@40c, and white do at 40@46c

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

There is nothing new to report about the market for butter. Practically it is unchanged, although there is some disposition of spring wheat in the United States up to to cut values on a considerable quantity of the receipts as not up to the standard in quality. While the receipts of ordinary to 32% c per bushel. Spain comes next in stock have increased, fine dairy packages butto come forward during the next eight have decreased, and are in good demand at months. The receipts of winter wheat last week's prices, namely 20@21c; good to 26%c. per bushel, all of 60 lbs. Spain is thus far have been about 80 per cent of the choice sells at 18@19c, and dairy rolls at whole that was to be moved. The produc- 17@19c per lb. Creamery is steady at unchanged figures, the range of prices being four years ending with 1886 was less than 26@28c per lb., with extra selections comfor the four years immediately preceding, manding higher figures. The warm weather with a very much le-s average in prices. The of the past few days has been a source of average. Prices have advanced from 40 to decrease in selling values under such a con- weakness in the trade. At Chicago he 50 per cent, compared with last year. The and the money for the wool would go decrease in sening values direct such a construction of Belgium and Holland are abroad to foreign wool-growers. This is of fine stock slightly higher than a week also decidedly below the average.

ago. Quotations were as follows: Fancy Elgin creamery, 29@31c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois do, 23@27e: fair to good do, 17@22c; low grades, 14@16c; fancy dairies, 22@25c; fair to good do, 17@ 20c; common and packing stock, 12@13c; roll butter, 15@16%c; grease, 6@8c. The New York market has been stronger and fine stocks, both creamery and dairy, show a slight gain in values, with the outlook promising for the advance to be maintained. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin, in its

weekly review of the market, says: "The week and the new year opened quietly in the butter trade, but with moderate stocks and small arrivals, with strong vestern advices and prospective light re ceipts for some little time to come, the outook was bright and promising. with increasing demand, both local and out-of-town, a gradually firmer tone developed on fine to fancy fresh table grades, and the market closed in good healthy shape, with the tendency toward hardening of values on the higher grades of both creamery and dairy. Much of the current supply of however, shows serious defects, and such quality has ruled slow and irregular. June goods are very slow, but very little really desirable remaining in stock. In the Western packings, imitation creamery and Western dairy have ruled juiet. High and low grades of factory have old fairly, but medium grades very low. Rolls generally quiet, but held about steady.

Quotations in that market on Saturday were as follows:

	Creamery, State, tubs	20	662X
	Creamery, Penn., fancy		@33
i	Creamery, prime	26	6229
1	Creamery, good	22	@24
	Creamery, fair	18	@20
	Creamery, Western, June	17	2021
	State dairy tubs, fancy	25	22 36
	State dairy, tubs, good	32	@23
	State wairy, tubs, fair	19	6420
	State dairy tubs, ordinary	17	@18
ı	State dairy, Welsh, tubs, fancy,		Gt.
	State dairy, Welsh, tubs, prime	21	@23
1	State dairy, Welsh, tubs, fair to good	19	@20
	State entire dairies, fancy	23	C024
ı	State entire dairies, prime,	21	(A.).)
1	State entire nairies, fair to good	19	(CL31)
ı	State dairy firkins, good to prime	20	@22
	WESTERN STOCK.		
1	Western Creamery, fancy	30	@30
	Western Creamery, fancy Creamery, Elgi , fa cy	30	@30
-	Creamery, Elgi , fa cy	30	
-	Western imitation creamery, enoice		@34
-	Creamery, Elgi , fa cy	23	@34 @25
	Creamery, Elgi, fa cy. Western imitation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime. Vestern do, ordinary.	23 18 15 20	@25 @25
	Creamery, Elgl fa cy Western initation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, good.	23 18 15 30 17	@34 @25 @21 @16
	Creamery, Elgl. fa cy Western imitation creamery, enoice Western do, good to prime. Western dairy, ordinary. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, good.	23 18 15 20 17 15	@34 @25 @21 @16 @21
	Creamery, Elgl. fa cy Western initation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, good. Western factory, fancy.	23 18 15 30 17	©34 ©25 ©21 ©16 ©21 ©19
	Creamery, Elgl fa cy Western initation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, good.	23 18 15 20 17 15	©34 ©25 ©21 ©16 ©21 ©19
	Creamery, Elgl. fa cy Western innitation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime. Vestern dairy, fine. Western dairy, good. Western dairy, ordinary. Western factory, fancy. Western factory, current make, prime.	23 18 15 20 17 15 22	634 625 621 616 621 616 623 623
	creamery, Elgl. fa cy Western initation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime. Western do, ordinary. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, good Western dairy, ordinary. Western factory, fancy. Western factory, current make, prime Western factory, ordinary.	23 18 15 20 17 15 22 19 18h	634 625 621 6316 621 6319 6316 623 620 6316
	Creamery, Elgl. fa cy Western innitation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime. Western do, ordinary. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, good. Western dairy, ordinary Western factory, fancy Western factory, current make, prime Western factory, ordinary Rolls, fresh, fancy	23 18 15 20 17 15 22 19 183 20	634 625 621 616 621 621 623 623 626 623
	creamery, Elgl. fa cy Western initation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, good. Western dairy, grood. Western dairy, ordinary Western factory, fancy Western factory, current make, prime. Western factory, ordinary Rolls, fresh, fancy Rolls, food t) prime.	23 18 15 20 17 15 22 19 18h 20	634 625 621 621 621 621 621 621 621 621 621 621
	Creamery, Elgl. fa cy Western innitation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime. Western do, ordinary. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, good. Western dairy, ordinary Western factory, fancy Western factory, current make, prime Western factory, ordinary Rolls, fresh, fancy	23 18 15 20 17 15 22 19 183 20	634 625 621 616 621 621 623 623 626 623
	creamery, Elgl. fa cy Western initation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, good. Western dairy, grood. Western dairy, ordinary Western factory, fancy Western factory, current make, prime. Western factory, ordinary Rolls, fresh, fancy Rolls, food t) prime.	23 18 15 20 17 15 22 19 183 20 17 15 21	634 625 621 621 621 621 621 621 621 621 621 621

23,454 lbs., against 137,685 lbs. the preprevious. The exports for the correspond ing week in 1887 were 317, 241 lbs.

CHEESE. Market quiet, steady and unchanged Quotations here are 12@121/2c for ful cream Michigan, 10%@11c for Ohio and 12%@13c for New York; good to choice skims, 9@102. The outlook is becoming nore promising for holders of cheese, and we note an improved tone prevailing in all domestic markets as well as in Great Britain, where American cheese has ad vanced 2s. per cwt. (48c on 112 lbs.) within the week. At Chreago improved call for full cream is reported, and shipting orders

boxes skins. Quotations: Choice full cream low grades, 6@ 9c; skims, choice, 6@7c fancy 1-lb skims, 9@10c; hard skimmed; @4c: brick cheese, 135 @14c. The New York market has improved in tone during the week, and also slightly advanced. The export demand is improving, and the feelng in the trade favors increased activity and the sustaining of values. The Daily Bulletin says of the market:

"Since our last the development strength has been of much more decided character, and a positive advance is shown especially marked on white cheese. Fancy parcels of this grade have, upon investiga ion, proven very scarce, and as if realizng the necessity for prompt eign buyers have come in with increased gures, bringing actual trading price up to 3/c. with 121/c bid in two or three cases on 500-box lots without getting the olders in some cases now talking as though 21/2 was as low as they would negotiate. ed stock has not participated in the gain to the same extent, and, ot appear to have any special demand, but nolders gain confidence naturally, and 12c s as low as many lots could be reached particularly such goods as the combina ons, though buyers claim they can still ind desirable stock at 11%c. Shippers are also working away at under-priced goods. and while it is difficult to fix a basis for a lose comparison of values, sellers are stiffening in their views. gradually me distribution continues satisfactory and general, and on small lots to grocers prices are being marked up 14@14c per lb. with business at 121/2@13c for colored and white respectively. Pernsylvania skims about as before.'

	Quotations in that market Satur	day	We
	as follows:		
	State factory, fancy, white State factory, fancy, colored State factory, choice. State factory good to prime. State factory fair. State factory ordinary. State factory, light skims, fine. State factory, part skims, good. State factory, part skims, fair. State factory, skims, ordinary. State factory dead skims. Ohio flats, fine. Ohio flats, ordinary.	12 113 114 103 93 93 93 6 3	
	Pennsylvania skims	1	@ :
1	The receipts of cheese of N	ow	Vo

during the past week were 7,594 boxes against 19,163 boxes the previous week, and 4.986 boxes for the corresponding week in 1887. The exports from Atlantic ports for the week were 1,830,326 lbs. against 1,151,196 lbs. the previous week, 1,112,910 lbs. two weeks ago, and 701,866 lbs. the corresponding week in 1887. The Liverpool market on Saturday was

the figures quoted one week ago. GERMANY now has the highest duty on wheat of any country in Europe, amounting order with a duty of 30 1/2c per bushel; Portugal follows with 29%c., and France with

steady, with American cheese quoted at 60s.

per cwt., an advance of 2s per cwt. from

now considering a proposition to increase her already high duty. GERMANY'S potato crop this year is defective and 7 per cent. below the general WOOL.

The wool trade at the east is yet in an unsatisfactory condition. There was a good movement the past week so far as the number of pounds were concerned, taking all the markets together, but it was only by holders consenting to concessions in prices. The fact more active than for some weeks. Extra is holders are in a bad position at present, and some of them with small capital will be forced to the wall. They have carried their stocks until they have reached the end of their means, and the sales of the past week in Boston represent really forced sales on the part of holders. It has been a disastrous year for them. Wool was active and high in June and July when they were buying. Then a long season of inaction caused prices to decline. In October the markets began to strengthen and dealers were con gratulating themselves that they were going to get out without loss at least. Then came the President's message, with free wool proposition, and their hopes vanished like tow in a furnace. Now many of them have to realize or go into bankruptcy.

Values are weak on all graces of wool and we note sales of Michigan X in Boston. New York and Philadelphia at 28@2814 per lb.; the same grade sold as high as 321/20 in October. Here is a drop of 4c per lb. which the holders had to suffer, and to many t means heavy losses and perhaps ruin. Stocks are larger in eastern markets than n January of last year, but not large enough to cause any decline if manufacturers were buying as usual. But they are affaid to invest while the future is so uncertain.

Bradstreets' weekly trade circular says

of the Boston market: "The Boston market is steady, without symptoms of an early movement either upward or downward. Fine Ohio fleeces con tinue in but little request,, notwithstanding their unusual cheapness. There is a fair demand for Michigan X and fall Texas wool. Medium selections in general are comparatively the firmest. A good request or pulled wool is noticed. Carpet ste quiet, as are also washed combing and fine delaine wools." The Philadelphia Record has the follow

ing to say:

"The wool market has ruled very quiet Here and there a little more inquiry has been noted, but it has not resulted in any ncrease in sales. The market is not quota ble lower, but the advantage is with buyers. Dealers are expectant of an early in provement in trade on the theory that mill ocks of wool are light and the placing of rders for heavy goods this rce manufactures to come into the mar vious week, and 157,086 lbs. two weeks ket to cover their requirements. Cautious buying, however is likely to be the rule until tariff legislation shall have taken defnite shape.

In its weekly review the U.S. Economiss says of the New York market:

"The week under review being holiday eek, and the close of the year terminat ing on Saturday (a half-holiday), and Monday being kept all over as New Year's the business of the week has been confined extreme necessities of the users of wool. and the sum of total of sales has been exremely light. We have no hesitation in

saying the sales have been the lightest of any week in one-third of a century The N. Y. Daily Bulletin of Friday

"The general feeling on this market i by no means a brilliant one with which to commence the ned year. Retrospectively, operators find nothing out a succession of sappointments over the character and blume of demans, with a ready shrinking in value of woodstand many recent final sales at a heavy loss; while prospectively is the annual tariff war to be inaugurated in usual prostrating in ence on business likely to be considerably imphasized during the present session. Caution is therefore naturally exhibited on all sides, and new deals are almost, without exception, made upon the basis of fixed ne

Current quotations of wool at Boston, as

Ohio & Pa X	*
Ohio & Pa XX and above 39@37c Michigan X 32@ c Fine Ohio delaine 37@ c No. 1 combing 39@40c Texas spring, 12 months 23@26c	an. 6, `88. 30@31c 31@32c 32@33c 28@29c 55@36c 37@39c 17@22c

Michigan Horticultural Society.

The winter meeting of the State Horticulural Society will convene at Grand Rapids, January 26 and 27. The convention will be under the auspices of the Michigan Independent Forestry Commission, and will be presided over by the Governor. The headquarters of the Society will be the Eagle Hotel. Please look for programme in the papers early next week. The whole meeting will be given up to forestry topics, and we should have a large attendance of our are asked to pay \$40 for an \$18 sewing mapeople. This will be a notable convention and our members should take a leading place in the discussions. Please scan the programme carefully and come prepared to take a part.

Meeting of the executive board Wednesday evening, January 25th. CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Sec.

MR. H. N. KING, of Bedford, Calhoun Co., writes as follows of the Poland-China herd of Henry Morse : "Having purch sed a young sow bred by

L. W. & O. Barnes, of Bryon, and having read of the great merits of Henry Morse's stock, he being the owner of the great stock boars Zack and Tecumseh 21, the latter be ing a recently purchased animal, also a model of the Poland-Chinas, I desired couple my sow East Lynn, sired by Standowned by Barnes Bros Black Jet by Black Zack by Zack, with some of his herd. Therefore I had the pleasure of spending a day with him. In closely looking over his stock, I can sin cerely say that I found them all as represented. By purchasing Tecumseh 2d. think I can see where our friend Henry has made no mistake and by using him on such favorites as compose his breeding herd, he can look forward to prosperity. I not only had the pleasure of viewing the best of the wine kind but received every attention at the hands of Mr. Morse.'

AT the request of many tarmers of Shiathe Maple River Farmers' Club, which asked for and secured an Institute, it has been decided to change the location of the Institute to be held January 31 and Febru-House, and everything will be done to make | your wives and daugh'ers. it one of the best of the series.

SAYS the Texas Live Stock Journal "Placing wool on the free list would cost the United States ten millions of sheep. what is called reducing taxation."

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

week, he makes prominent use of grossly inaccurate twenty-one-year-old statistics. which is not creditable to him. He gives the number of sheep in Michigan in 1867 at 4,028,767. These figures are taken from the report of the statistician of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. They are estimates and nothing else, and their inaccuracy is easily proven by reference to census reports of 1864 and 1870. The State census of 1864 shows the number of sheep in the State in that year to have been 2,053,363, and the U.S. census of 1870, as compiled by the Secretary of State of Michigan, shows the number June 1, of that year, to have been 1,984,964. Now can any one really be lieve that the number of sheep in Michigan nearly doubled from 1864 to 1867, and 'dwindled' more than half from 1867 to 1870? The stupendous errors in the early estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are fully proved by comparing the estimate for 1870 with the census return of that year. The number of sheep in Michigan a February, 1870, was estimated at 3,340,000 which is 1,255,036 more than returned in the census of June 1, following. It is probable the census return is too large by many thousands of . pring lambs carelessly reported, yet taking the figures as they stand, the census return is only 59 and 4-tenths per cent of the Department estimate. Assuming the Department estimate for 1867 was equally erroneous, and it was probably more so, there were only 2,393,087 sheep in Michigan in that year instead of more than four millions as quoted by Mr. Ford. If all error were eliminated from the census returns we could doubtless show with reasonable certainty that the number of sheep in 1867 was not much in excess of 2,000,000, or perhaps about the number now on hand. In other words, instead of the number of our sheep having "dwindled" from more than four nillion in 1867 to 2,156,127 in 1887, we now have about the same number as then LANSING, Jan. 4, 1888.

IT STRIKES HIM THE SAME WAY.

WILLIAMSTON, Jan. 4, 1888

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In the last issue of the FARMER I saw an article from the pen of George W. Stuart which I fully endorse. Like him I have always been a Democrat, but am glad to be able to discover that I am no longer a Grover Cleveland Democrat. When Democcracy comes around trying to take from ter to twenty cents out of every pound of wool raise, I think it time to order a halt.

With the price of wheat at barely the cose of production, it seems as though the farmer ought to receive a remunerative price for his wool; but Mr. Cleveland says no; he wants wool placed on the free list. He says nothing about manufacturers, but hopes they will be parriotic enough to sell their goods cheaper. I think they will be patriotic enough to buy wool as cheap as they can, and charge what they have a mind

to for their goods. It seems to me that the main drift of the 'resident's last message is a stab at the wool industry of this country. I think it would be a good thing to place brains on the free list so that those who are trying to might avail themselves of enough intelli gence to comprehend the great wrong they are trying to do the American farmer.

If the Hon, Grover should be a candidate for re-election the wool-growers should rise as one man and say, "We will see you DEWITT J. HARRIS. later."

MR. FORD'S IDEAS ON CLOTH-ING AND SEWING MACHINES.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Will you allow a quotation from Con-

gressman Ford's letter to Mr. Rich by one of his constituents in the Fifth District? He says: "I do not believe the tariff on im ported wool ever raised the price of wool in this country one penny." "With unparalleled effrontery the advocates of the wartariff-in-time-of-peace policy ask the farmer to walk up and pay \$15 for an \$8 suit of clothes: \$10 for a \$5 shawl." "Weol is no higher, but woolen clothes are twice as high in consequence of the tariff." Read the above and ponder. Again he says: "We chine." True, we are asked to pay that amount by agents, but we don't do it, Mr. Ford, by any manner of means. We are using a machine, and have been for two years, that cost \$17, and it is as good as any nachine that is made. The patent has expired, and the MICHIGAN FARMER has knocked agent's tariff higher than a kite. We think Mr. Ford must have made a mistake and sent one of his stump speeches that he used during the last campaign. Although the farmers of the Fifth District nostly believe in temperance, they can af-Ford to trade with the Sixth for a Brewer, and give some boot in the bargain.

And now, Mr. Editor, allow me to grasp the hand of "Old Genesee" upon that resolution which he introduced at the woolgrowers' meeting, asking for prohibition of shoddy. Prohibition is the highest type of WILLIAM P. SMITH. protection. Palo, Ionia Co., Mich.

Albion Farmers' Club.

The next regular meeting of the Albion 'armers' Club will be held in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Albion, at half past twelve o'clock, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1888. Programme: Music, furnished by Mrs. D. M. Sather

land; prayer; general routine of business music; essay, Mr. T. C. Anthony; select wassee County, and with the consent of reading, Mr. J. H. Thompson; "The Tramp's Story," Miss Rena Babcock music; question for discussion, "What is the value of straw to farmers?" opened by Mr. R. Torry; question box, open to all. ary 1st from Maple River to Owosso. The No farmer should miss hearing "The Institute will be held in the large Opera Tramp's Story." All are invited. Bring

J. FRANK CHURCH, Sec'y.

Live Stock Receipts for 1887.

The receipts of live stock at the Detroit Stock Yards for the year 1886 were as follow: Cattle, 66,561; sheep, 182,887; hogs, 109,609. Of these, 30,790 cattle, 88,912

GROSSLY INACCURATE FIGURES. sheep and 50,808 hogs were received at the sheep and 50,808 hogs were received at the Michigan Central Yards, and 34,771 cattle, 93,974 sheep and 58,801 hogs at King's Yards. The receipts of western cattle numbered 21,288 head, of which 9,680 were In Mr. Ford's letter to the Michigan sheep breeders, published in the FARMER of this numbered 21,288 head, of which 9,680 were received at the Central Yards and 11,608

A NUMBER of communications on various ubjects are crowded out this week.

Stock Notes

THE Valentine Bros., of Dexter, report the following sales from their flock of Shropshires:

To W. D. Smith, Dexter, two unregistered ewes; to G. Peatt, Dexter, five unregistered ewes and a registered ram lamb; to o John Hall, Henrietta, two ram lambs; to \$3 per month without solicitat T. M. Ayers, Pinckney, one ewe.

MR. T. A. BIXBY, of South Haven, has sold to F. G. Snow, of Moline, Allegan Co., two imported Shropshire ewes and two ewe lambs, all registered.

MR. J. W. BESLEY, of Eureka, Clinton Co., sends the following list of sales from his flock of American Merines:

To R. B. Caruss, six rams for the west to Palmer Phillips, Ithaza, one ram; to Roswell Danley, Fulton, one ram; to C. O. Richmond, Greenbush, two rams; to Chancy latterson, Greenbush, one ram; one ram to Joseph Felds, Greenbush; to Manassa Kuhn, reenbush, one ram, to I. D. Rich. Greenbush, one ram; to R. H. Van Deusan. fairfield, two rams.

MR. J. F. CLEMONS, of Bath, Clinton Co., reports the following sales from his

herd of Poland-Chinas: To Mr. L. Brown, Thetford, Genesee co., one boar; to Richard Eckels, Mon-Genesee Co., one boar and one sow; o M. Hughes, Superintendent of the Chand ler farm, Bath, Clinton Co., one boar; to Young, Olive, Clinton Co., one boar; to N. Stocker, Olive, Clinton Co., one boar; to Lewis Bray, Olive, one boar and two sows; to Samuel Barrett, Victor, one boar; to C. Smith, Riley, Clinton Co., one boar; to J. F. Peabody, Riley, Clinton Co. one boar; to F. O. Hale, Bingham, Clinton

MR. J. W. HIBBARD, of Benkington, Shiawassee Co., reports the following recent sales of Berkshires from the Mound

Springs herd: To C. B. Alby. Chesaning, one boar pig; to E. S. Hough, Imlay City, one pair pigs; to Geo. B. Vanatta, Pine Lake, one pair pigs; to S. C. Goodyear Swartz Creek, one boar pig; to E. C. McKee, Laingsburg, one boar; to Wm. Ball, Hamburg, one sow; S. H. Orr, Chesaning, one sow pig; to S. D. Thompson, Holt, one boar pig; to Burges, Galesburg, one boar pig; to C. L. Halladay, Sebewa, one boar pig: Doane. Owosso, one boar pig: to Wm. Berkett, Petoskey, one boar pig; to Daniel Wilcox, AuGres, three pigs; to Geo. Sawyer, Henderson, one boar pig; to A. Northway,

myrna, one boar pig; to H. W. Riley & Co., Greenville, one boar pig; to A. Cro foot, Chesaning, one boar pig; to R. L. Nicholls, Jefferson, one boar pig. Mr. Hibbarb reports an improved demand

NEWS SUMMARY Michigan.

for Berks, and at good prices.

Monroe is to expend \$10,000 in laying ceda-A c.earing-house was established at East

aginaw last week. Dressed turkeys are only worth six cents er pound at Lapeer.

Kent County last year.

Snow in the woods at Cadillac is 30 inches

East Saginaw figures that its building operations during 1887 were worth \$302,245.

Albert Scott was killed in an accident on

Kalamazoo foots up a total of \$750,000 ex

The annual meeting of the Michigan Fat

A Lapeer blacksmith set 220 horse shoes i helper.

Stock and Poultry Association Grand Rapids this week.

Over 1,000,000 pounds of dressed pork have dready been marketed at Monroe, at erage rate of 61/4 cents per pound.

Hastings is reaching out for its third rai oad. The road from Lowell will extend t Hastings and probably on to Battle Creek. John Zimmerman's new barns in Clayto ownship, Genesee County, burned last week with all his grain crops and 300 tons of hay.

Perry Joslin, of Holly, met with a seve ess by the burning of his barn near Holly cently. Loss estimated in the vicinity At 60 cents per barrel, 280 po

parrel costs the manufacturer 23 cents at A company has been organized at Owosse with capital of \$20,000, to furnish electri ight for the town and also for an electri

ran salt cost the buyer jus: 37 cents.

street railway. The State Game Warden is after the partie vho gave chase to an unfe trayed into Berlin township, Ionia County

cently, and kille1 it. The institute announced by the State Board of Agriculture to be held at Maple Rapids January 31 and February 1, will be held at wosso instead, on the same date.

The superstitious veneration paid to Friday n regard to its unlucky character, is said textend even to the applying for marriag censes. Very few are taken out on that Hon. Cortland Hill, of Bengal township

Mr. Hill was highly respected by all wh knew him, and quite prominent in grange dangerous as ice-cream. At a grange social at Riverdale, oysters were served for refresh

linton County, died last week, aged 7

its, and nearly all who partook were made It has been decided that the great want of the times is a railroad between Battle Creek and Bay City. A company is to be formed, and sixty-five thousand dollars will be raised

mmediately. Bay City's merchants have had to fall back on gas, the electric light company having pulled their fires, claiming that not enough ustomers patronized the electric system t

There is talk at Plainwell about running railroad from that place to Gun Lake, which, it is believed, would become one of the most popular resorts of Southern Michigan were it

Jackson County Agricultural Society in vites the State Fair to visit Jackson again his year, but if the invitation is not accept sider the advisability of holding a Southern Michigan " fair.

An Adr'an drug firm has a large but aged cat known to every oody in town as "Old Sim." Recently the feline seemed to go into a decline, but by judicious doses of cod-liver il is regaining strength for midnight seren-

the death of Mrs. Henry Gauer, of this city, returned a verdict of suicide; and her hus hand who has been in fail on suspicion of sected with her death, has been re

The corner's jury appointed to investigat

A patron of the Romeo creamery report A patron of the homeo creamery reports that his 13 cows have produced him a net profit of \$555.23, or \$42.74 per head. He charged the cows with every item of grain, etc., and credited them with the value of the skim milk for feeding purposes.

Joseph Neville went to sleep on the Michigan Central railroad track at West Branch ast week, with two bottles of whiskey in his oocket. Joseph must have been taken nternally as well, for he failed to

a train came along, and received fatal injur In Pittsfield township, Washtenaw County, there is a very remarkable school board. The teacher employed for the fall term gave such good satisfaction that she was retained to teach the winter term and her wages raised

Deputy U. S. Marshal George Jacks of Muskegon, seems to have a very taking way with him. He is in jail on four charges of burglary, larceny, and receiving stolen prop-erty, and last week the flag of the Muskegon mpany, missing since last Fourth of July, was found in his room.

There are claims aggregating \$250,000 against the city of Detroit for injuries on defective sidewalks now pending in the courts ere. And there is not the slightest dispos tion on the part of the city to hurry up a set-tlement, either. Nothing but a tedious law-suit results from a limb broken on an alley

Grand Rapids furniture manufacturers petition Congress to take the duty off burlaps, and German looking-glass plate, because these articles are not manufactured in this country. They also want the duty on French late mirror glass reduced to The government realizes about \$3,500,000 Ida Weatherwax, of Paw Paw, 18 years old

and plunged in deep despair because she had quarreled with her lover, shot herself in the street on the 5th, inflicting a severe but not ecessarily fatal wound. Ida evidently never eard of the old couplet, "A lover forsaken a ew love may get, but a neck that's once roken can never be set." Forty thousand dollars have been expend d in the fruitless attempt to fill up the sink ole west of Grand Ledge, on the D., L. & G R. railroad. It is believed to be

into an underground lake connected with Cryterman's lake, half a mile away, the wa-ter of which has become very muddy since work was begun on the sink-hol Don't take stock in the wares of the rob ung man who wants to sell you a little i-fiannel-wrapped package to place in you Within the ro rapping there is only a bit of common chall

erayon, which of course has no effect what-ever on the oil. These packages the young man sells for 15 cents each, and as they cost him nothing, he makes big profits. An adventurer is reported to be traveling brough Eureka township Clinton County, retending he wishes to buy one large farm in several small ones to be joined together, or the purpose of starting a breeding estat lishment for Percheron horses, and in that way is sponging his living out of farmers. If farms were selling at a cent an acrehe hasn't funds enough to buy a woodchuck's bur-

Susan Beach, of Auburn, N. Y., died last veek, aged 109 years. Louisiana has 300 planters who are engaged

n the manufacture of sugar Talmage succeeds Henry Ward Beecher as chaplain of the 13th New York regiment.

The Johnston Harvester Company, of Bata The total debt of the country is \$1,691.360,-105. The decrease since last June is \$53,830,-135. The cashin the treasury is \$527,625,556.

The total number of failures in the United ageucy, was 9,740, against 10,568 the year be Business failures for the past week in th

nited States, 256; Canada, 23; tota against 263 last week and 299 same week last Forty-three glass manufacturing firms wil but down because of difficulty with the

loyes; and in consequence 15,000 men will be idle. A train of 137 cars loaded with flour, draw; by five engines, and bound for New York and Boston via the Sault, left Minneapolis on the 5th.

The United States Court at Dubuque, Ia. as declared void the par iring barbed fence wire held by the Wash urn & Moen Co.

The navigation building of the Brookly: wavy yard was burned last week, a loss of \$200,000, as de from valuable military maps. lans and designs. Ammi Baldwin, late cashier of the wrecked

lity Bank at Cincinati, gied on the 5th was indicted with the other officers of the bank, but had been out on bail. Major Reno, who failed to relieve Gener ently cashiered, was lately appointed to a

mall clerkship in the pension office. The American ship Alfred D. Snow, Captain Viley, missing since the first of September, is now known to have been wrecked near Wa-erford, Ireland, and all on board lost.

The man who built the big raft of logs

thich was lost in the Atlantic ocean, says he fill not try that again, but will build a timber thip with spars and steering apparatus. An II-year-old lad named Gassoway was ear Westfield, N. Y., last week, and instantly

The Wichita Board of Trade has in restigatd the reports of frozen and starved settlers Kansas during the recent cold weathe On the 5th, 2,000,000 pounds of copper

changed hands on the New York Exchange, two-thirds of which was for immediate ex-port. Sales were made at a considerable advance in prices. The famous Mexican bandit, Bernal, and is gang were surprised by Mexican troops in he mountains near Cosala, and the leader

killed. The fight was desperate and the loss

on both sides heavy. The books of the city treasurer of Albany Ind., are said not to balance by \$92,000. The books of the city clerk, who handles no money, fail to balance by \$320,000. Faulty and careless book-keeping.

It is said the Italian Government would like to make such arrangements with American manufacturers of steel as would enable them to secure a supply of steel armor plates for war vessels outside of Europe, in the event of war.

Sir Charles Tupper says there is no party in Canada in favor of annexation to the Uni-ted States, and that no person has ever been elected to the House of Commons who had reviously declared himself in favor of such annexation

Proteau, hunter and scout, and first white-resident of Dakota, was recently frozen to-death near Fort Bennett. He was 93 years old. He was well known throughout the and was buried by the Indians with great ceremony. The chief manager of the miners' strike in

the Pennsylvania coal regions says 20.000 miners and 18.000 railroad men are out. The strike of the miners was not entirely on account of wages, but intended also to help the striking railroaders. During 1887 not less than 31 railways, aggre-

gating 5,479 miles, and representing a capital investment of \$328,000,000, were sold in bankruptcy. One-third of the bankrupt roads were in New York and Pennsylvania. The western roads seem to have been more prosperous than the eastern. Gilmore's "big mill" at Trenton, a small place on the Bay of Quinte, Canada, is said to be as large as six of the largest Saginaw mills

Its capacity is 900,000 feet per day, and if crowded, might cut a million feet. It has 16 engines to run its sets of saws, and has an awful appetite for pine logs. A span in the new viaduct at Cieveland, onnects the south side with the city,

fell on the 5th, while eight workmen were on it. Two were killed and four wounded. A supply car was accidentally pushed off the end of the span and in falling knocked the braces and beams from under the work.

Armour's meat business in Chicago is con-Armour's meat business in Chicago is conducted on a scale too large for the comprehension of the inexperienced. The buildings cover an area of 40 acres, with a floor area of 135 acres. In winter 6,000 men are employed; in summer 5,000. During the last season 1,255,680 swine and 477,968 cattle were

The production in all the leading branches of the manufacture of iron in steel was greater in 1887 than in 1886, in which year the largest record ever known was made. The production of pig iron in 1887 was 600,000 tons greater than in 1886, and the year's product of iron ore was 11,000,000 tons. About 1,250,000 tons of pig iron were imported.

Pullman wood-carvers would not be con Pulman wood-carvers would not be content with owning the earth unless it was fenced in. Their wages and hours are satisfactory, they ask no changes or dismissals of companions or bosses, nor are they asking recognition as a union. They object to being classed in the cabinet department, and demand a separate classification and their own foreman. This being refused, they walked nt last week.

Tickets for membership in the New York Produce Exchange three years ago were worth \$4,500: now seats sell for \$1,700. There are 3,000 members, and the committee appointed to investigate the cause of the depointed to investigate the cause of the de cline in value of "sits," advises the retire-ment of 500 members, which will cost \$850, 000, but which would increase the value of the remaining seats \$500 each, values increas-ing as the number among whom the business is to be divided decreases.

Russia will expend thirty-four mill ubles in the construction of new railroads. Disastrous floods are reported in Spain

aside \$100,000 yearly to create a fund for the pristopher Columbus celebration. Eight minists, including Tschernoff the Cossack, have been hanged for the attempt on the life of the Czar in the Cossack coun-

At Valparaiso, Chili, cholera is raging with treat virglence, the number of cases daily using reported at 130, of which over one haif

by 1,500 by the nurning of Erard's piano fac-tory at Paris last week. There is, however,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTIONSALE

Shorthorn Cattle

Entire Herd Goes! No Reserve!

I shall offer for sale in the City of Marshall, a E. B. Miller's Exchange stables on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1888,

my entire herd of Shorthorn cattle, as I inten-moving west. These cattle comprise some high by bred females of popular fau lies, a few fiw young bulls, the offering embracing altogethes 33 head of all ages. The cattle to be sold origi-nated in such herds as those of very & Mur-phy, James Chorn, T. W. Harvey, R. G. Dunn A. J. Streeter and other well-known breeders Every empel emgrated as represented, and

TERMS—One year's time on good bankab aper. Catalogues to be had on application. JAMES CONLEY. Marshall, Mich.

WM. CONLEY, Manager. J. A. MANN, Auction

SHROPSHIRES



C. S. BINGHAM, Vernon, Mich.

SIXTY-THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT

The Wayne County Savings Bank

LIABITITIES

81,403,375 RESOURCES.

n naincumbered real estate 1,359,097 4 908 5

*Market value, \$1,420,000 00 lemnly swear that the above

s true to the best of my knowledge and belle. S. D. ELWOOD. Treasurer. nd subscribed to before me this thir day of January, 1888. 9-31 C. F. COLLINS, Notary Public.



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If you want Holstein Cattle cheap be sure and write to us. We have four bulls ready for service and a number of females at different ages. All registered and from good strairs. Write or come and see them at once as we wish to reductour herd. Short crops! Dull Markets! Prices to correspond. BERRY & WRI-HT. n21-tf somerset Center, Hillsdale Co., Mich



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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Stock selected with reference to Style, Actio OWOSSO PREEDING STABLES

42 HORSES FOR SALE, The rapid growth of Owesse so encroaches are our city breed in farm ti at we have platted it for sale which nece-sitates a sale of the above number of horses, among them being Jo Savin 504 and 12 of this year's foals, together with all the unsold stock in our catalogue for 1887 from No. 1 to No 42 inclusive except Nos. 2, 4, 5, 19 and 20. Now is the time 10 get Napoeous reasonable.

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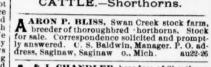
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Lapeer Co., Hereford Cattle, Me 1 6Sheep,
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FIFTY HEAD OF THOROUGHBRED HEREFORDS

Twenty-live heifers and young cows with alves at foot and 25 young buils from 12 to 18 norths old. Stock all first class. Some fine imported cows, richly-bred, the blood of

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Don't be afraid of fancy prices but come and see the stock or write for prices. JOHN W. FOSTER.

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Four Choice Shorthorn Bulls MOUND SPRINGS BREEDING FARM. Sired by Knightly Princa 2d 63283 Prices rea sonable. Inspection invited and correspondence

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Bennington, Mich.

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Two hundred White Plymouth Rocks, Wyan-lottes, P. Cochins. Black Leghorns, Hamburgs. White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Pekin

lottes, F. Cocumary, White Leghorus, Plymouth Rocks and Peki Ducks, Get prices before purchasing elsewher stock warranted. Addre s. J. W. SALIARD, neg.tf. Box 463, Romeo, Mich. OAK RIDGE STOCK FARM



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125 head rams and ewes, imported and American bred, direct from the renowned flocks of Wm. Fowler, Richard Thomas, J. E. Farmer, T. & S. Bradburne, R. Jones, T. Dicken, Jos. Pulley, M. P. Henry, Lovatt Minton Everall, Byrd, Bromley and others. Oldest established flock in Michigan and first on record. Stock for sale.

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AMERICAN MERINOS. Sheep of approved breeding. Individual Meri aspecialty. Personal inspection invited. Cor espondence solicited.

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Boetrn.

OUR CHRISTMAS.

We didn't have much of a Christmas My papa and Rosie and me, For mamma'd gone out to the prison To trim up the poor pris'ners' tree And Ettel, my big grown up sister Was down at the 'sylum all day To help at the great turkey dinner,

Aud teach games for the orphans to play, She belongs to a club of young ladies With a "beautiful oejick" they say, Tis to go among poor lonesome children And make all their sad hearts more gay

And Auntie, you don't know my Auntie: She's my own papa's half sister Kate. She was 'bliged to be round at the chapel 'Till 'twas sometimes dreadfully late :

For she pities the poor worn out curate.

His burdens, she says, are so great So she 'ranges the flowers and music And he goes home around by our gate I should think this way must be the longest But then, I suppose, he knows best, Aunt Kale says he intones most splendid. And his name it is Vane Algernon West

My papa had bought a big turkey And had it sent home Christmas eve But there wasn't a soul here to cook it You see Bridget had threatened to leave If she couldn't go off with her cousin. (He doesn't look like her one bit). She says she belongs to a "union And the union won't let her "submit. So we ate bread and milk for our dinner. And some raisins and candy, and then Rosie and me went down stairs to the pantry

To look at the turkey again. Papa said he would take us out riding-Than he thought that he didn't quite dare For Ros e'd got cold and kept coughing: There were dampness and chills in the air. Oh the day was so long and so lonesome And our pr a was lonesome as we; And the parlor as dreary-no sunshine And all the swe troves-the tea, And the red ones. and ferms and carnations

That have made or bay windows so bright Mamma'd picked for the men at the p. ison; To make their bad hearts pure and white And we all sat up close to t'e window.

Rose and me on papa's two knees, And we counted the dear little birdies That were hopping about on the trees Rosle wanted to be a brown sparrow: But I thought I would rather by far, Where the sunshine and gay blossoms are And papa wished he was a jail bird.

Cause he thought that they fared the best; But we all were real gla I we weren't turkeys, For then we'd be killed with the rest That night I put into my prayers-Dear God, we've been lonesome to-day

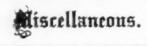
For Mamma, Aunt, Ethel and Bridget. Every one of them all went away-Won't you please make a club, or society Fore it's time for next Christmas to be To take care of philanterpists' fam'lies, Like papa and Rosie and me?" And I think that my papa's grown pious For he listened as still as a mouse Till I got to Amen-then he said it

SISTER ANNUNCIATA

So it sounded all over the house

Sister Annunciata lay asleep. And all stood silent, fearing e'en to weep. Lest any shade of common, human grief Should cloud the tranquil spirit as it passed But she, with long-drawn sigh of sweet relief And looked-on what?-did crowned saint at

pear? Or awful vision of the Angel Seven? The watchers lower bend their heads to hear-. Love, do I see your face again-and is thi heaven?



IN THE CORN FIELD.

BY AMY RANDOLPH

"I've half a mind to give up!" said Joth

He was mowing the Old Home Lot on a broiling July day. From the first red streak of early dawn his glittering scythe had swung to and fro, to and fro, with the steady regularity of a pendulum. There was nothing of the idler about Jotham Beers, and yet at times he did get discour-

"It don't seem to me as if I belonged to anybody," he muttered. "What's the use of working like this if I don't make up my mind to stay here? Deacon Beers is my uncle to be sure, but I am no more to him than any other hired man. The old farm is going to rack and ruin as fast as it can. Aunt Polly is a good soul, but she can't stem the tide of shiftlessness, any more than you can dip out Niagara Falls with a quart bowl. And as for Rachel-'

He smiled to himself. It was evident that Rachel was the one redeeming element of the picture he had mentally drawn

"As for Rachel," he went thoughtfully on, "she is like the wild red lilies on yonder hillside lot. There's a deal of solic common sense in Rachel, if only one could get through the stratum of coquetry and girlish folly that overlies her true nature. I'll not so to Colorado. I'll stay on here for Rachel's sake."

Deacon Beers was dreaming over the weekly paper on the porch, when Jotham came in at noon. Aunt Polly was taking a cherry pie out of the oven. Rachel had gone out to the well for fresh water.

"Them crows is doin' a dreadful sight of mischief in the corn," said Mr. Beers. "Our folks used to hang up a square

tin on a string," observed Aunt Polly. "When the sun flashed on't the crows was pretty sure to cut stick." "I was wondering," said Jotham, as he

dipped his curly head into a basin of water at the sink, and dried it on a towel, "if it wouldn't be a good notion to paster some sheep on the rocky side hill. There's nothing but mullein stalks and hard tack grows there, anyhow."

"Sheep's a dretful resky investment, said Mr. Beers, dubiously. "And the neighbors all keep dogs, and the fences are

Jotham had opened his lips to remon strate on the dog and fence question, but the appearance of Rachel, dimpled and blooming as a freshly-gathered peach, diverted his thoughts, and he said:

"Well, Ray, are you going to the sur prise party at the parsonage to-night?" "I shouldn't wonder," Rachel answered.

" With me?"

"John Parker has asked permission "Stay !" call for me," Miss Rachel replied, with her eyes fixed on the pattern of the table-cloth, gathered, and bound into yellow shocks on know when a stranger asks him any. and a rising color in her cheek.

and greens had lost all flavor to his palate. He cared no longer for the cherry pie. "Rachel," he said in a choked voice, "I

have known you longer than that Parker Rachel reddened.

"One don't want to go about with one thank you, Jotham Beers, to speak a little hastily." more respectfully of my friends.' "If he's going to dance attendance on you, I may as well remain at home," said

Jotham. "You can do as you please about that," retorted Rachel, tying and untying her

apron strings. Jotham went back to the hayfield in moody silence. The deacon lighted his

"I guess," said he, "I'll sit and smoke

Rachel began to clear away the table Mrs. Beers eyed her with supreme indigna-

"Rachel," said she at last, "I should think you would be ashamed of yourself."

"Why?" a little defiantly.

"To treat Jotham so." "To treat him how?"

"Yon know how as well as I do," de clared Mrs. Beers. "And he's talking about leaving us, and going to Colorado. I'm sure I don't know what your father and me would do without Jotham. He's more like an own son than a nephew to me, and always has been.' Rachel was silent.

"And it's for you to decide," went on Mrs. Beers, "whether he's to stay or to go." The roses glowed more hotly in Rachel's cheek. A sort of mistiness filmed her soft hazel eyes.

"I'm sure I don't want him to g-go!" the faltered, hiding her head on her moth er's shoulder.

"Tell him so, then," urged Mrs. Beers. "Tell him that you'll go to the surprise party with him, instead of John Parker. John's only a hanger on of Melinda Wal-

So, when the dishes were washed, Rache ran out to the hill to see where, in the lot Jotham had got to.

"I'll take him a jug of cold ginger-water," she thought. "It must be awful hot work mowing in the sun."

But he was not there at all. On the con trary, Rachel caught sight of his coarse straw hat above the tall spikes of the young

"He's fixing that piece of tin to scare away the crows that mother told him about," said she to herself. "And I shall be save the long walk to the home-lot." She burst out into a sweet refrain of song,

as she tripped along with the pitcher of cold ginger-water in her hand; she paused to pick a cluster of red lilies as she passed the erchard wall, where the tall blossoms crowded and nodded like children looking over the fence. "Because Jotham likes them," she thought.

"Jotham!" sweet and clear like the whistle of a thrush, sounded the fresh young roice, "Jotham, I say! Don't you hear me? It's Rachel! Why don't you look around, otham?"

There was no answer. No turning of the nead, however slight, to indicate that she was so much as noticed; and, with a swelling bosom and tears starting to her eyes, Rachel flung the contents of the yellow bushes, and ran back home like a deer.

"I won't be slighted by any man!" she said to herself. "No. I won't, I won't!" She went to the surprise party that night with John Parker, and danced with him and flirted with him, to the manifest confusion of Melinda Walfield. And at three o'clock in the morning John Parker escorted her home, with Melinda-unwillingly fulfilling the old saw that "Two is a com pany; three is a crowd"-in the rear.

"Why, mother, you up?" was Rachel's exclamation, as she found Mrs. Beers in the kitchen, lighting a fire by the uncertain glimmer of the early dawn. "Is any one sick? Has anything happened?"

Mrs. Beers shook her head. "I'm going to give poor Jotham a bite of

breakfast before he starts off," said she, it achrymose accents. "Starts off where?"

" For Colorado,"

"Oh!" said Rachel, flinging her bonne on the dresser, "he's going, is he? I wis him a pleasant journey, I'm sure." At the same moment Jotham himsel

ame down the narrow, winding wood-"You'll tell me good-bye, I suppo Rachel?" said he, with an ostentatious a umption of being entirely at ease, which

did not in the least deceive the two women But she turned away her head. "I don't know why I should speak ou." said she. "You wouldn't answe

ne when I called you yesterday.' He looked at her in surprise.

"I don't take more than one rebuff fro my man," she went on, excitedly.

"Ray!" he cried, seizing both h ands in his, "what are you talking about? I refuse to answer you? I rebu you? Child, I think you have gone crazy. The tears were flowing now, a sparkling

"I-I went down to the field yesterday. he sobbed, "to carry you a cool drinkask you not to go to Colorado. I calle 'Jotham!' again and again. And yo would not answer me! You would no even turn your head!" "Where was I. Rachel?"

"In-in the cornfield! I saw your hat!

His face brightened. "Come here, Ray"-he said, in deep arnest tones, as he took her hand and led

er to to the windo w where the sunrise wa infurling its red banner to the world. "You saw my hat, did you? Well, you can see it now. Call to it, dear. It won' answer you. It is only the old braided straw, set on a pole among the green stalks to frighten away the crows. My darling my darling! don't turn your face away from me! And you could suppose that I showed a deaf ear to your calls! Dearest, I should hear them, I believe, if I lay six feet unde ground, with the daisies growing over me Shall I go on the five o'clock stage, sweet heart, or shall I stay?!

And Rachel whispered:

Long ago the corn has been reaped and

Jotham Beers said no more, but the pork the side hill. But the old hat still flutters THE LOSS OF THE FAMILY Then she played a Strauss waltz on the grand She did not scream or fall. In a lightning aimlessly on its stake in the middle of the

"Don't take it away," says Rachel, who is sewing diligently on a bridal dress o white alpaca, with loopings of creamy ribbon sprinkled all over it. "I like to sit here at the window and look at it. It young man forever," said she. "And I'll teaches me a lesson-not to judge too

The Flea.

Fleas love dirt, and in it they flourish and multiply most abuadantly. But in spite of St. Dominie's curse and their unclean haunts, they are interesting little fellows. Let us put one under the microscope. It seems to be clothed in a sort of armor tormed of brown overlapping plates, that are so exceedingly toug 1 as to be almost indestructible. Its head is small and very thip, and it has a single eve upon each side. This eye is black, and the rays of light scintillate within it like sparks of fire. Puget managed to look through one of those eyes. and he found that it diminished objects in size, while it multiplied them in numberman appearing like an army of fairies, and the flame of a candle becoming a thousand tiny stars. From the shape of its head, and for other reasons, the flea is supposed to use only one eye at a time. The offensive weapon of the flea is composed of two palpi, or feelers, two piercers, and a tongue. When it feeds it stands erect, thrusting this sucker into the flesh, and it will eat without intermission until disturbed, for it voids as fast as it swallows its food. It is interest ing to put several in a glass, and, giving them a piece of raw meat, see them all standing on their hind legs to suck up its

Their manner of breathing is still under ermined, but it is thought most probable that they receive air into their bodies brough small holes at the ends of the palpi.

The legs of a flea are marvels of strength and elasticity. They are joined to the body by long tendons that act like wire springs In making its leap, which, it is said, can over two hundred times its own length, the flea draws the leg close up to the body, and then throws it out with great force; but the impulse proceeds from the first joint alone, the others only increasing it by their stretch while the leap is being made.

Fleas are possessed of great strength Mouffet tells of a mechanic who made a gold chain, as long as his finger, that a flea dragged after him, and a golden chariot, which he drew also. Bingley writes of a watchmaker in the Strand who had an ivory four-wheeled chaise, with a coachman or its box, drawn by a flea. The same man afterward made a carriage with six horses, : coachman, four persons inside, two footmen behind, and a postilion on one of the horses, all of which were drawn by a single flea. Latrielle mentions a flea which drag ged a silver cannon of twenty-four times its own weight, mounted on wheels, and showed no fear when it was charged with gun powder and fired off. Rene says that he saw three fleas drawing a ciny omnibus; that a pair drew a chariot, and that a brass cannon was dragged by a single one.

There are several varieties of fleas, bu hey are so much alike that their differences are interesting only to scientific people. The cat ilea will do as well as any to show us the process of breeding. During the spring and summer months she simply drops her eggs into the fur of the cat, but in the aunn and winter she glues each firmly hair. These eggs are so small as to be barely visible to the naked eye, but under the microscope they are very beautiful, looking like the love lest pearls, and are perfectly translucent. The flea deposits nearly two hundred at a time, running about and dropping them here and there. They soon hatch into small, white, footless worms. In from one to two weeks they go into cocoon. Nothing can be prettier than this cocoon. I wish I could show it to you, but will try to describe it. It is like a flask of clear glass, tinged at the edges with pearly tints, and dotted over with gold. The little sleeper within lies in a circle, is rose colored, and looks like the delicate petal of a flower. In about six weeks he reaches maturity. At first he is not larger than a mite, but when well fed grows quickly in

size and strength. Fleas are quarrelsome, and great fighters. When several are confined in a glass, they will stand on their hind legs, striking at their opponents with the other, losing legs and antennæ, and at the last giving up their lives in the fight. There is a record of a flea which lived ten days after such an encounter, with no antennæ; three plates of his side broken in; one eye gone; and with only four legs, and these cut off to the first

Fleas are suppose i to feel a great antipathy to worm wood and other bitter herbs; and, in England, the country people have a habit of placing these about their cottages for the purpose of banishing the lively little oests. - S. L. Crayes, Swiss Cross.

Tricks of Grand Army Men.

Of all the Yankee tricks I ever heard of loring the twenty years' experience behind hotel desk, where one is likely to learn all about human invention, there is none tiat will compare with one devised and successfully played by several members of an eastern delegation to the late Grand Army encampment in this city. The hotel was crowded and five or six of the New Hampshire boys were compelled to occupy one room. The department commander was one of the party, and a gay fellow he was. He and one other of the party used Timbs was perturbed as he took his place to go out and spend their evenings, leaving the others to go to bed early.

The first night or two the boys had a picket out to see what time the commander | would come of it? Perhaps his nerves had got home. Then they dropped on a new, been tried by a business knot of the previous plan of timing him. They got a candle day at Drugget & Co's, impossible to un and burning it an hour found out exactly tangle. Possibly that last corn mussin was how far it burned down. Then they a tax on digestion calculated to produce marked it by hours and went to sleep, leav- gloom of spirit. ing the cand e burning. When the commander got home he extinguished the light when I suggested locking the front door,' and retired. The next morning he was mused the husband, and immediately took surprised to find that every man about the an opposite political view to his companion headquarters knew when he arrived home of the same seat concerning the election of the night before. The candle trick was a new mayor. explained, and the commander enjoyed it Pamela retracted her steps until she re hugely .- Thomas Parker in Globe Demo- gained the Gothic cottage. This day be-

Considering how many questions a small oy can ask his mother in a quarter of an our, it is actonishing how little he seems to

PLATE.

The town of Locustville is situated on a majestic river, and sufficiently near the city of New York to be deemed suburban. Why Locustville? a Betsy Trotwood might have inquired, as these trees are not numerous in the vicinity. Possibly the memory of the delicate foliage and sweet blossoms lingers in a locality once described by a French translator of Fenimore Cooper, with the aid of his dictionary, in these words, "The stranger alighted before the door of the mansion, and fastened his horse to a large grasshopper.' Suffice it that Locustville is modern, pretty. and picturesquely perched on the riverbank, with the railroad track below, while the more prosaic element of the butcher, baker, and candlestickmaker is grouped about the station. The spot is a true paradise of the man of business, who dreams even at desk and ledger of rural repose.

There are cottages painted white, with green shutters, and usually shaded by weeping-willow trees; and eccentric cottages. slate gray in hue, with facings of black and orange; and English cottages of red brick, the casement boasting diamond panes of glass. Nor are nice shades of distinction wanting in this suburban community. The red-brick cottage, as home of a banker, looks down on the modest white one, abode of a mere clerk, while the slate-gray house soars bove both, as nest of an æsthetic poet.

The most remote of these residences i Gothic in structure, and of all Locustville resembles the home of the friendly sparrow in the trees of city squares. There is a freshness, a smiling expansiveness, so to speak, about this domicile which arrests atcention. The smoke floats up like a banner from a span-new chimney, a crystal bubble of a conservatory sparkles on the left side, and striped awnings flutter over the windows when the sun is hot. There is an entrance gate capable of admitting a wheeled vehicle with a tiny sweep of gravel leading up to the front door. Nor are external decorations lacking. A diminutive fountain adorns the grass-plot, while a pagoda shaped summer house is built on the river-bank. A tree trunk covered with ivy simulates a ruined column, and a net-work of twine stretched across the porch still held some sprays of drooping vines in the mild November weather of which we write; trained by th fostering care of the mistress of the house. Said Pamela, "Have another buckwheat

cake, darling.'

"Well, no, love; but these corn muffin are excellent," replied Walter. Then Pamela buttered delicately one of the praised muffins, and presented it to her lord and master, while he partook of break fast with his watch placed on the table be side his plate, and his ear alert for the loco motive whistle at the next station, which should warn him to flee on the path of duty cityward. Walter Timbs was book-keeper in the great dry goods house of Drugget & Co. He adjusted his habits of life with the same regularity that he balanced his ac counts. The menage of the Gothic cottage was young, even as the furniture was new Walter and Pamela had not been married a

" No, in ped!" said Pamela, rising from the table; Twe are going to keep Tnanks giving-day-our first Thanksgiving -a home. I made up my mind to that a month ago, and I told papa as much when he invited ns to town." She put on a stylish seal-skin cap and couchman's cape to ac company her husband to the cars. Pamela performed this act of devotion with gayety, for she was still more bride than matron.

Walter smiled, and then looked grave. " wish you would teach Bridget to keep the front door locked, my love," he admonished 'I invariably find the entrance gate half open, besides. Some day a band of gypsies will come alorg and steal every tea-spoon. Depond upon it."

' Perhaps they will carry off the grand piano," suggested Pamela, in sprightly vein. and she tripped down the bank to the sta. tion. "It Bridget is careless about leaving doors and gates open, she is a perfect treas ure in other respects. Have you forgotten Maggy, who spent her time flirting with neighboring gardeners, to the detriment of your dinner? or Catherine, who got drunk. and threatened you with a carving knife? "I have not forgotten all those delusiv

Swedish and German maidens, claimed by stalwart cousins for Western farms just when they learned to make hot biscuit. rejoined Walter. "Bridget is as honest as the sun, and se igly that even Mikey, the grocer's boy, has

jilted her for a better looking girl," added Pamela. nothing if the front door is not locked," he

Walter bit his lip. "All that goes for said. "You should enforce it." " Nonsense!" laughed Pamela.

Locustville awaited the train at the station for the railway was the centre of life. Young ladies seated in pony-phaetons bade lovers adieu for the day, mothers imparted anxious advice to sons, while paterfamilies kissed the babies. Even Pamela was not insensi ble to the exhilaration of being ogled by an entire train of cars as she stood there in he coachman's cape and seal-skin cap. She was a handsome young woman, tall and slight, with fine blue eyes, a creamy skin. and rich black hair brushed high from the nape of a very white neck, and arranged or top of the head in a fashion deemed purely American in Europe.

Away went the train, leaving feminin Locustville to a day of quiet routine. Walte in the cars. A cloud had chilled his sum shine. Pamela had made very light of hi first attempt at asserting authority. What

"She should not have said ' Nonsense

fore Thanksgiving was to be long memor able to her, yet it began like all other morn ings. She washed the delicate cups and saucers, and put them up in the china closet, after the most approved housewifely fashion. I stood still; the blood ran cold in her veins. people

piano, which nearly filled the tiny drawingroom. Afterward she adjusted curtains, patted cushions, and hovered about the plants of the little conservatory, herself a glowing human blossom, for it was inseparable to her ideas of duty at this date to wear a coquett!sh cap, decked with scarlet bows,

a distracting apron, and red slippers. Val-

uable rings flashed on her fingers, while a

pair of diamond solitaires twinkled in her

ears. These were wedding gifts, together

with the grand piano and the household

furniture. Pamela enjoyed her pretty things, and liked to have them scattered about. She was rehearsing the courses of her Thanksgiving dinner, with the aid of a cookbook, when a shadow darkened the window and the tramp looked in on her, as a famished dog scents a larder. Scum of European vice and slothfulness, thrifty Switzerland or Italy had sent him in some teeming ship-load to fatten on prosperity. Dull, sodden, brutal, and ferocious, according to the amount of drink accessible, here he was, a creature preying on the peaceful country until such time as frost and snow should drive him to some city den to plot in darkness, erime, and robbery. Pamela shivered, then gave him bread and meat. The tramp received the food with an inarticulate growl, and slouched a way again to stretch himself on the ground in the sun at a distance from Locustville and smoke a pipe. Pamela played another Strauss waltz to efface him. The tramp, swarthy, bearded, and unkempt, with heavy jaw and strong white teeth like the fangs of a wild animal, remained stamped on her mind, like a phantasm of the night.

After lunch a bustle of preparation for Thanksgiving pervaded the house. The guest-chamber was re-arranged, and windows opened. At two o'clock Pamela came lown stairs, having unlocked the closet of her own room and taken out a bag. This pag contained the family plate. Soon spoons, forks, knives, pepper-casters, and ugar-sifters were spread on the dining table, together with all those trifles in shining metals given by friends at a wedding.

"There will be work enough to do toforrow, so these had better be brightened a bit now," thought Mrs. Timbs.

Just then Bridget announced that a steamer was passing on the river, with a band of musicand soldiers on board. Steamers gay with flags did not pass Locustville at every hour of the day, so mistress and maid ran to the summer-house to see the excursionists. As they emerged from the back door of the cottage to gain the summer-house on the bank, a man entered the gate stealthily, tried the front door, which was unfastened, and penetrated the house. Oh, rare chance of thieves! Silver was outspread emptingly on the dining-table, and the bag from which it had been taken reposed on a table near at hand. The man glanced around, listened, swept the silver into the my own eyes, for I can scarcely believe it.' bag, and departed as he had come. When mistress and maid returned, the family plate was gone. They gazed at each other in speechless consternation. Was the front door unfastened? Well, yes, an hour earier Pamela had admitted the Maltese kitten. Walter Timbs was later than usual in coming home that night. He had paused to smoke a pipe with the poet of the slate-

gray cottage, and their talk had turned on a

tramp lurking along the hedges with his

bundle on a stick. "What will become of d on us by Europe, to be supported or live by depredation?" Walter had exclaimed. subject." The poet had removed the amber mouthpiece of his Oriental pipe, and answered, I might make a tragedy on such a theme."

Then Walter had come home and found he house door so firmly boited that he had much ado to enter. "I am glad you remember my ions. Pamela," he said briskly.

Pamela looked at the carpet in pale sience. Bridget peered in the door, disapeared, and a crash of falling crockery signaled her return to the kitchen. Confidenthe truth? Never had such a dinner been served in the Gothic cottage as on that day before Thanksgiving. Mr. Timbs raised the lid of the soup-tureen with the eagerness of a hungry man, dipped the ladle into the milk-thickened oyster stew, and exclaimed sharply, "Take it away!-this soup

is burned." "I never left it no more nor five minutes," asserted Bridget, and sidled off with French chef, preparing the famous Poly the tureen, gazing at her master over her | nesian pudding, while Bridget had given shoulder in such a very strange manner that he might have been warranted in believing sudden madness to have smitten the

household. Pamela played with her spood. It was a plated one for every-day use. The chicken was hopelessly raw, the potatoes were cold, the apple pie scorehed to a cinder, with the addition of a flavor of ashes. Humanity, with an empty stomach, asserted of the Dangerous Classes. I shall make itself in the master of the house as he ate a your wife the heroine-a splendid creature

"Really, the prospect for Thanksgiving a lively one, my dear. I hope the banquet may not prove a Barmecidal feast after all. I should like a Polynesian pudding I once read about. The bread-fruit, ripe plantain, palm or pandanus nut, are rasped, pounded and baked separately. Then a large tray is filled with cocoanut milk, kept simmering by popping in heated stones, and other ingredients, fresh from the oven, are added. Think of cocoanut milk as a pudding sauce!" "Perhaps you had better live in Polyne-

sia." snapped Pamela. The wretched meal concluded, Walter took efuge in a cigar; while Pamela attacked the grand piano in a storm of discords.

"Spare my nerves," groaned the hungry ausband, after a time.

Pamela rose, and flounced into the darkess of the little conservatory. Her heart ached, tears were ready to overflow her eyes, and her nerves were strung to a tension of excitement by the disaster of the day; but pride still upheld her. The conservatory was dark and fragrant; the young wife moved about with an assumption of indifference, and sang a little tune. The stand of large plants tormed a de ser foliage at the end, with a recess behind. As she lifted a spray of flowers to inhal e their perfume, Pamela saw a man crouching or his hands and knees in the recess. She recognized the shock head of the tramp. Pamela's heart bounded violently, and

flash of swiftest conviction she beheld the tramp, discovered, spring forth to stretch Walter lifeless at her feet, if she ceased to sing. Held by this mortal dread, she continued to hum her song; she even plucked a flower from the plant nearest the hidden foe. Then she crept away, slowly, faster over. and faster, until she swung to the door of the adjoining room, slid the bolt with stiffening fingers, and fell in a little heap, gasping," A man-the tramp-is hidden there!" At the same moment there was a noise in the conservatory of falling plants and crash of glass, incident to the tramp's escape through the casement rather than to be taken like a rat in a trap.

Walter gathered up Pamela in his arms kindness. placed her on a sofa. Then he gave chase, revolver in hand. Soon all Locustville joined in pursuit of the outcast. Every cottager turned out to a man, to defend his own hearth-stone. The news flew like lightning through the night that Mrs. Timbs had found a burglar hidden in her conservatory, ready to plunder and murder when the household should have retired to rest. Weapons were snatched up, lanterns lighted, and watch-dogs let loose, as if ever tramp waited under cover of darkness for kind. It is "the touch of nature that all such preparations of capture! Even the poet came forth in embroidered dressinggown and cap, his spectacles polished, and a silver-mounted poniard in his grasp. The tramp had vanished as completely as if the earth had swallowed him, and only the rustling of the wind through the trees and the murmur of the river responded to the shouts of the pursuers. When Walter returned to his abode, flushed with fruitless search, he found Pamela weeping bitterly on the sofa, while Bridget stood by with her apron to her eves. "lam not hurt, my pet, and the rascal

will not return," said Walter, lavishing endearments on his wife, for his heart began "Oh, it's not that!" sobbed Pamela.

No. indade, it's not that thin," echoe Bridget with a sympathetic howl.

"What is it, then?" coaxed Walter. "Why, he had been here-before" cried

Pamela. "He had, jist, bad luck to him!" Bridget behind her apron.

"Ah! the tramp had been here before Did you leave the door open?" pursued Walter, with a deceitful smile.

Pamela swept the handkerchief from he eyes with a tragic gesture. Concealment was no longer possible. "What I have suffered this day!" she exclaimed, "You may as well know the worst at once. The silver is gone, and we are ruined. Oh, those darling spoons with little curley ends, and that duck of a sugar-sifter shaped like a thistle! I shall never have any more." "The silver gone!" repeated Walter,

He took a candle, and ran upstairs, followed by Pamela and Bridget. He unlocked the closet door, and produced the bag containing the family plate. Mistress and maid were dumb. What did

springing to his feet. "Let me see with

it mean? "The fact is, I was the thief," explained Walter. "I came home at two o'clock to surprise you, and I found the gate ajar, the door unlocked. I had passed the tramp on the road. Neither of you was in the house. I put the silver in the bag, and carried it to us, as a country, if these vagrants are land- the garret, and later took a chance to put it back safely in the closet. Then I slipped out, and spent the afternoon with the poet,

Could you not write a-poem-on the in order to return home at the usual hour. Pamela stared at him rigidly, but warmth and life began to re-animate her frame.

Bridget sniffed. "Let it be a lesson for the future, my love, to be more careful," concluded Walter, with masculine superiority. "I did not intend to speak until the hour of dinner tomorrow, which would become a true Thanksgiving with re-appearance of the family

self to play such tricks," retorted Pamela, finding voice at last. "So like a thought ces froze on Pamela's lips. Should she tell less man! I might be worn gray and wor. ried into a fever with such nonsense. Pity you spoke at all!"

Walter's countenance fell under thi volley of feminine indignation, and some how the result seemed rather lame. "If I had not stolen that silver, th

tramp might have got it." he reasoned. Pamela dreamed that night Walter was cook, in the white apron and cap of a warning in consequence. Next morning brought restored peace and

sunshine to Walter Timbs' interior.

Pamela's parents arrived at noon, and of all Locustville the Thanksgiving dinner served in the Gothic cottage was the most enjoyable. At an early hour the poet accosted Walter over the fence. "I have been meditating on my tragedy

with creamy skin and stately throat. There must be crime to enhance the light effects. you know. The tramp slays you, or the heroine falls in defense of her home." The poet blew a cloud of smoke from his ips, and watched it dissolve in mid-air.

The restored family plate adorned the table, and Pamela's eyes sparkled when they reverted to the treasure. Two notable results became manifest: the front door of the Gothic cottage is always kept locked, and Walter never attempts to enforce marital authority. - Harper's Weekly.

What " Peculiar " Means.

Applied to Hood's Sarsaparilla, the word Peculiar is of great importance. It means that Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from other preparations in many vital points, which make it a thoroughly honest and re liable medicine. It is Peculiar in a strictly medicinal sense; first, in the combination of remedial agents used; second, in the proportion in which they are prepared; third, in the process in which the active curative properties of the medicine are secured. Study these points well. They mean volumes. They make dood's Sarsaparilla Peculiar in its curative powers, as it accomplishes wor derful cures hitherto unknown, and which give to Hood's Sarsaparilla a clear right to the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever

Having a Good Time .- Mama-It's very late, Emily. Has anybody taken you down to supper? Fair Debutante (who has a fine healthy appetite)-Oh, yes, mama, severa

A FRIEND OF MINE. The Law Which Encirces the Entire Goobs

Travelers who have gone "far countries for to see" say that they find human nature pretty much the same all the world

They find wide variance in color of skin, in physical contour, in mental characteristics, but in the essential elements that control social conduct, the human family is a brotherhood.

The law, unwritten, found in no statute book, enforced by no court decrees, but having an influence circumscribed only by the limits of earthly space, is the law of

Among peoples where cruelty to human kind is almost a fixed habit, who are relentless foes, and as friends scarcely less to be dreaded, whose savage natures revel fiendish atrocities, there yet lirgers the spark of divinity which lifts man above the beasts. Sorrow melts the human heart wherever

found, and sympathy mingles its tears with grief all the world over. Where pity does not dwell, there lives no thing of human makes the whole world kin." What a terrible world this would be to ive in were it not for the sympathy and loving kindness shown us when sorrow

omes, for it is decreed that in all lives 'some days must be dark and dreary." The 10,000 and more voluntary testimon als the proprietors of Warner's safe cure have received in regard to the efficacy of that remedy, reveal this "touch of nature" in a peculiar manner. The great majority of them acknowledge that it was through some kind friend who, in pity for their suftering, had made known to them the won derful merits of this great remedy.

The testimonial of Capt. Geo. B. Wiltoank, of Philadelphia, is a fair sample. He was put ashore from his ship to die of a ever resulting from kidney and liver rouble, and as physicians could not help nim, there seemed no hope for him. Bu he says, " A friend of mine, who happered into port, came to see me, and urged me to begin the use of Warner's safe cure." began to use it as his friend advised, and was cured in a very short time.

How many men there are to-day in the world, rounding out lives of usefulness making the world happier and better, who would have long since passed to the other shore, had it not been for the loving kindness of friends, shown in this practical way, as these testimonials from all quarters of the globe afford ample evidence.

Manners are Decaying.

Higher education has something to do with the gradual decline in that social and domestic sweetness which is the outgrowth of the performance of loving little duties and attentions one toward another. The daughter has her school, her college, her post graduate courses, her societies and discussions of political economy and her "aims." and no longer relieves her mother of household cares or places the slippers by the fire for her father. The son has his night key, his own set of companions and associates, is only seen at meal times and not always then, and has so many engage ments that mother or sister can rarely rely upon him as an escort, and are often obliged to seek or accept the attentio from strangers or mere acquaintan-

which they do not find at home But this is not the worst of "society young men. Vanity and imbecility are fast rendering them an indistinguishable race-neither divine, human nor respect able as brutes, but a new species, possibly the "missing link," to be investigated and assigned to place by naturalists. A young lude recently made it a condition of going o a party with his sister that she should not "interduce" any one. He didn't want to "inc wease" his list of acquaint ances; besides, he was "afwaid" the "col lection" might be "mixed." This

Modern improvements, inventions and axurious appliances have done their share toward ridding us of the the humanities. Nobody now wants to "take any trouble" for themselves or for other people, not even the members of their own households. What is the use of taking a message or carrying a parcel? There is the telephone i the house or office and the messenger boy on the corner. Memory is no longer culivated in the direction of performing thoughtful little acts, and fails even in the service of directing others to attend to them. Personal solicitude, personal symnathy is dving out for want of exercise, be. cause every one is too busy to do more than write a note or send a bouquet of flowers, and even the illness of our nearest and dearest is turned over to the "trained" nurse and doctor, and the busy nothingness ties. of our lives goes on as before-Jenny Juna and in New York World.

\$371.21 FOR A GUESS .- The readers of ou paper will be interested in knowing that the proprietors of "Warner's Log Cabin Re edies" will pay \$371.21 in cash for the beanswer to the question: "What is the bo for that is in the outside of the chimney the old-fashioned log cabin, as represented the trade-mark of 'Warner's Log Cabin Ren edies?" A pamphlet with a picture of suc a log cabin can be procured at any drug store The answers must be sent by mail to H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of the celebrate "Warner's SAFE CURE," Rochester, N. before April 10th, 1888. But one answer fro each contestant will be considered. It mus be signed with the real name, giving ros office address, and must state that the part has purchased and used at least one of following remedies: Warner's Log Cab Sarsaparilla, Warner's Log Cabin Cough an Consumptive Remedy, Warner's Log Cabin Extract, Warner's Log Cabin Liver Pills, Warner's Log Cabin Rose Cream (for catarrh, etc.), Warner's Log Cabin Scalpine (for the scalp and hair), Warner's Log Cabin Plasters. The answers will be referred to an impartia ommittee for decision, which will be an nounced April 10th, 1888. Letters of inquiry will not be answered.

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NEIGHBOR-What beautiful hens you have Mrs. Stuckup. Mrs. Stuckup-Yes, they are all imported fowls. Neighbor-You don' on ear ell me so! I suppose they lay eggs every day? Mrs. Stuckup (prougly)-They could trol m do so if they saw proper, but our circumstances are such that my hens are not required to lay eggs every day.

FIVE MINUTES OF HAPPINESS.

Did you ever know five minutes," said the misanthrope to me. · Five minutes in your life, sir, when from

trouble you were free,

I'll give you just five minutes. John, to tak

Resolved. That the world is round, but

est of the people in it are flat. You ee, it is well always to start off with plain statement of fact, upon which everyadv, wise men, lunatics, and fools, are

p a few resolutions on the first of January, at we may feel reasonably certain we

ir neighbor loves himself, and that we will thought so himself.

R solved. That the youngest deacon in e church shall teach the pastor how to ladly getrid of him if we could, and if he vill tell us where he wants to go, and will romise never to come back again, we will ladly take up a collection and pay his fare

Resolved. That the town needs a new pera house, and seats in the church ought

Resolved. That we wouldn't quarrel with our neighbor so much if he wouldn't so persistently disagree with us when he knows Resolved. That if everybody was as hon

thundering at the front door before we could pull our boots on. Resolved. That our neighbors are no bet

er than they ought to be. Resolved, That we are, a mighty sight. Resolved, That we don't see how we can

aly for sane people, and if they are wrong n spirit and letter, remember that a lunatic but up in his barred and pudded cell has ittle opportunity for learning and judging he ways and thoughts of the sane people a the great outside world. For ourselve we subscribe to the following New Year's

esolves for lunatics. That we don't know enough to know just

We will try to learn it over and over ev-We will get off any man's corns the in

tant he "hollers:" We will not discuss politics or religion

We will not tell the doctor what is the atter with us; it is his bisiness to know.

elings, and not tell them of it. We will give away more than we make, and more than we borrow, pay more than

lowe, work more than we eat, and think We will not laugh at any man's hurts

We will continue to abide in the asylum. at we may be secured against the intru-

We will not fire paper wads against the fling to see if they will stick, when we know they will.

We will keep all the rules we can remem

ber, break all we forget as fast as we can think of them, and disregard all that we These rules are for the conduct and in

ormation of lunatics only, and, of course no sane man need feel bound to abide by them. They are easy enough rules for lunatics. A Happy New Year, my masters and when you are aweary of being sane. ome up to the asylum and be a lunatic and my word for it, you'll look so much like your own old self your best friends will

John Jacob Astor the Fourth as a Bad Boy.

Gilsey says, in one of his syndicate leters: If anecdotes of princes are considerunks and layers of the savory esculent good will, and then you will not wonder te frying in their own fat mid the hot air why I sigh for the day atter to-morrow." pes that led to the parlors. Wnew! What

following story of an experience in India:

spel here is in the United States, we fires until a late hour, smoking and yarning, not been forgotten; we tried that plan one is strengthening the feeble knees that the Major and I were only about four feet first girl and the servant girl are on the list was soon sound asleep. I was just dozing of borses, not even a single one, and hence off when I though I detected the crawl of a the coachman does not in my case need to snake near me but, after listening closely be provided for."

est as we are, the millannium would be to believe what I plainly saw. It certainly ness to take them in-as he invariably does. was the head of a venomous serpent, a ... No mention has been made up to this species closely resembling the American point of the Christmas afterclaps. These blacksnake, and as deadly as any serpent are the unexpected and unprovided for obin India. It waved its head and darted its lightions that accrue through the unlooked tongue for a moment, and then settled back | for appearance of a present from somebody into its coil. As soon as the head went that you had overlooked unintentionally of Hawaiian term signifying the elite of the down I felt for my revolver and drew back otherwise, and you rush down town at 10 the snake, as I knew it would, but by the are closing and when you are tired enough time he had elevated his head again I had to drop, maddened by the desperate injuncmy arm outstretched and the muzzle of the evolver within two feet of him. It was a snap shot and had to be made on the insent a bullet through his ugly head. He was writhing and flopping about as I sprang up, and was dead as I bent over the Major.

> and upon the Major's breast early in the night. It was not more than midnight when the latter awoke and found the serpent coiled up, and he knew that any novement on his part would result in certain death. For three hours and a half he had rested on the broad of his back, never moving a muscle, with his eyes wide open, and that serpent's head part of the time waving to and fro within six inches of his face. When I bent over him he was helpless. When we got him off the ground he sank down again and began to weep, and it was fully two hours before he would talk o us. The result of his experience was that he became a perfect physical coward, startled at the slightest noise, and was

In Exchange.

A middle-aged man, yet in the prime of ife, sat in his office chair. He glanced at the calendar on the desk before him and sighed we willy as he noted that it was the

"Would that it were to-morrow, and the

day after," he mused half aloud. "For

twenty years have I been living on the wrong side of Christmas, and the seamy side of that institution seems not to grow tered annually since I became of age, and yet I survive. Yes, Christmas is certainly a season of peace and good will, the annual not tell one concerning John Jacob Astor reminder of the birth of Him who came to e Fourth, who has just come into society redeem mankind. As such, every man, rom college? It is absolutely true, if not even though he but tacitly recognizes the hrilling. When he was an urchin, his faith of his fathers, holds in highest regard nother one evening was having a swell the joyous festival. But the Christmas arty at the house. At an early stage in the season has become something beyond this, roceedings, the maternal mandate went and something which the Christian fathers orth: "Now Johnnie, go up stairs and could hardly have contemplated. It is now tay there. This is no place for you. Your the season of the year for the giving of turn will come bye and bye, and then you gifts, and so widely has the fashion spread will have a good time of your own." John that none are exempt from it, or relieved was outwardly calm, but inwardly seething from the obligations which it imposes. s he tenderly embraced the authoress of Take for example my own case. A man is being and repaired upward. A half hour doing a moderate business, closely hemmed ater found him sliding down the banisters in by competition, and with only a fair on his way to the basement, Here lay a margin for the ordinary expenses of life, as apely basket of onions. It was but the ; demanded by a family of six children. rk of an instant to bring forth the trusty | Will you let me show you what Christmas ack-knife. Ten minutes later various means to me beside the season of peace and

The merchant turned a key in the private earth? And where? Delicate self-con-drawer of his desk and brought out a little rol marked the demeanor of those who red morocco book marked "personal ex-'smelt something." Then came sudden 'pe ises." "Here," said he, "is a compact | without it?" -

leave-takings. A discomfited hostess outline of my Christmas experiences. In merged into a wrathy mistress, and servants | the first place my wife must have money wept with dismay in the fruitless hunt for enough to buy a handsome Christmas presthe smell. Search high and low was un- ent for each of the children, and as I never availing. The house smelt to heaven, while have failed to do so I shall make a liberal young Johnnie held his own robust little appropriation for a Christmas remembrance stomach with both hands like the young for her. My own present does not have to cholera victim. The grey dawn found him be paid for until later on, when the January reclining gently on his aforesaid stom- bills come in, and then it can be offset ach, for a terrific spanking truly this time against my own January collections. Genhad come sooner than was expected, but he erally I can keep this item within bounds was heard to remark, at the worst stages, by a little judicious talk beforehand about that he was "glad he had his laugh out the necessity of economy this year, aimed at nobody in particular. This, of course, applies especially to the mother, but the children are less easy to keep in check, and A writer in an English paper tells the each of them intends to make both their mother and me a present, although we are both warned in advance not to expect any goon river, and a hundred miles from the thing. Ned and each of the three girls coast, I camped one night with a party of must have enough money to buy presents British officers who were out on a hunt. for their school friends, and this is a vari-The leader of the party, and the best and able quantity, although it does not grow braves; man in it, was M. jor Curtiss, a any the less from year to year. The oldest man about forty years old. He had killed girl has only this last year had her first adconthe in this year, of which we will de- the province. Armed only with a revolver, from my wife that she has undertaken the ate four to the world, four to the flesh, and he had entered a bungalow in which a murtask of making him an embroidered watch our to ourselves, and keep Lent the rest of derer was concealed and taken him away pocket with materials which will appear from a crowd of his friends and delivered subsequently in the family dry-goods bill. him over to justice. On a bet of £25 he It had nearly escaped me to note that in all had swam the river amid the alligators, and the rooms where the children are in school he would stand for the rush of a tiger or (except one) the pupils have been raising a the spring of a panther with a laugh on his purse to buy a present for the teacher, and lips. They said of the Major that he did all five of my hopefuls have contributed Resolved, Tast we will love ourselves as not know what fear was. He, perhaps their full share. The Sunday school festival will take place a few days later, and as The camp was on the bank of the river, we are counted among the pillars, it needs and only a temporary one, and no tents or no explanation to inform you what will be covers were erected. We sat around the done in that case. No, the domestics have and when we rolled ourselves up for sleep year, but will never do so again. Both the apart, with nothing between us. The as is also the man who takes care of the camp grew silent at once, and everybody furnace. You know I do not keep a pair

> for a minute, I concluded that it was a liz- "In the store there are numerous persons ard or insect. The air, the earth, the for- who are to be remembered on Christmas, ests and the waters of India are full of ani- either because they have been with us a mal life by day and by night. A camp no long time, or because they are newcomers ooner grows quiet than wild rats and mice, during the year. The bookkeeper and the lizards, great beetles and three or four sorts | janitor are the most important of these, for of squirrels begin to prospect around, while very opposite reasons, and the rest of the ing sausage. A gentleman is seated opposite night birds circle about and the wolf, fox, employers are by no means forgotten. The jackal, hyena and other animals draw near. man wno carries the mail, the letter carrier, snakes are always to be feared, but if one always has an extra claim on one's considstarted up at every suspicious sound he eration at this time, and so does the night watchman. My barber would not feel just Daylight was just coming when I opened | right if on Christmas he did not receive some my eyes. I was on my left side, turned to- little extra recognition, and the claim of the ward the Major, and I noticed that he was brush-boy in his shop is one of the most deon his back. Close beside me was a revol- serving and most easily satisfied. The ver, which I had slipped out of its bolster newspaper boy comes in with the new year, the night before that I might have it handy | but as the principle is the same we might as in case of need. Not another soul in the well include him in the category. As for camp was yet aroused, so far as I knew, the minister, he is named last because it is and I lay listening to the noises in the sur- the post of honor. My wife always makes counding forest while daylight continued to a present at Christmas time either to the I suddenly saw the head of a serpent lift | in this she always has my most hearty coand fro. I shut my eyes for a few seconds | the spiritual interests of his fellow mortals, and then opened them to see the same sight as mean as the most of us are, all good again. I even tried it again and again, thing- temporal ought to be at his disposal, fearful that I was dozing, and not wishing and he ought not to be blamed for a willing

tion to "find something suitable for Mrs. Jones without fail."

"Do you wonder, if under all the circum stances, it sometimes seems to me that the Christmas season in this one regard affords a most excellent field for some one with a mission for reform? And does it not seem to you that we should enjoy our Christmas all the more thoroughly and freely, if we were not such bond slaves to the custom we have no longer the courage, not to say the power to displace it. The rotund form of our Santa Claus is not all straw and sawdust, but if he were stripped of all his shams and conventionalities, how much more welcome and enjoyable would be the plain simple-hearted old gentleman himself. - Toledo Journal.

VARIETIES.

THEY tell a good story in Chicago of Phil Armour in connection with his \$500,000 mission chapel. He wanted it to be undenomina tional and broadly religious. One day he sent for the preacher who had charge and said: "You're giving these youngsters too much grape and cannister. Hell fire and brimstone are all right for the old sinners but the mission isn't for them. Now, I want you to change around and try another plan. If you don't you'll drive all those children away. When you begin your services in the norning you can read a chapter from the that"-measuring off about a foot with his torefingers. "Then I want you to sing-sing a good many times. Then tell a story, some thing with a point to it and a moral, but short. Then you have another little prayer. but mind you, no longer than that," holding up his hands about six inches apart. The minister said he'd try, and the mission has been run on Armour's plan ever since, and the seats are all full every Sunday.

told the other night a story about Dr. John Brown, who wrote "Rab and His Friends," one of the most delightful of books. Sin Daniel MacNee, the celebrated painter, had just finished a picture of Mrs. Brown, the doctor's wife. They were both old people then. The picture had been sent home, and the doctor and his triends went in to look at it. It was hanging on the wall, and the old man had been gazing at it for some time in silence. His nephew, a young man just back

from coilege, stood up by him. "A fine picture; but don't you think, uncle, it rather flatters the old lady?" he said,

The doctor, without taking his eyes from the picture, put out his hand and drew the boy to him

"My boy," he said, "it is the truth beau-

your new type writer?" inquired the agent. "It's 'immense!" was the enthusiastic response. "I wondor how I ever got along

· Well, would you mind giving me a little estimonial to that effect?"

"Certainly not; do it gladly." So he rolled up his sleeves and in an incredibly short time pounded out this:

"afted Using thee automatic Back-actio atype writer for thre emouth\$ and Over. I for it. During the time been in our possesto n e. i. th ree month?! id has more th an than paid for itself in the Saveing oF time

"There you are, sir." "Thanks," said the agent, dubiously .- N

palace car i: Pennsylvania happened to say that he was from the Lone Star State. "Do you live in the western portion of the

"In Tom Green County?"

"That's my county." "Live near Carson?"

That's my town?" Perhaps you know my brother, William

"Know him! Gimme your hand, stranger helped hang William Henry the night before Heft. H was a horse-thief, but a good one.

A FEW years ago Bob Burdelte was out West lecturing. One night he was in the editorial room of the Leavenworth Times, when

Nobody knew until Bob spoke up and asked: Why, don't you know?" The reporter said he didn't, and then Bob said: "Well, it's that part of the wagon under which you'll al-

A glance at the dictionary will show this to be so-if you have ever noticed the part of the wagon under which the dog always

"I HATE these perforated steps," indignant ly said Miss Easy, of Philadelphia, as she tripped up the elevated railroad stairs. There are always nasty dudes who are ooking through them.

"That's why I like them," responded her friend, Miss Breezy, of Chicago, "you can kick mud through them into their eyes "

at the same table.

Vis-a-vis-You will excuse me, my friend for changing my seat, but of all the fearful dishes I ever beheld, that is the-Hans Wagner-Wurst!

Vis-a-vis-Exactly. Moves quickly away.

"Do you think, young man," he said air " answered the young man confidently. "She refused to go to the concert with me last week, because she said she had 'nothing

An extreme specimen of a dandy alighted rom a rickety stage and went around to the itself above the Major's breast and wave to operation. When a man devotes himself to front to pay the driver. The poor old rack-" Yes, Navey," said the rustic driver con

> identially to the horse, as the passenger moved away, "that's the derned thing you've

> ics' Hall last evening?" asked Shith of Robinson. "No. Was it a great afair!" "Immense. The hoi polloi was there in full city-the upper crust and that sort of thing. Everything is Hawaiian now, you know.'

HE EARNED HIS HARP .- St. Peter (to apicant)-What was your business when or

Applicant-Editor of a newspaper. St. Peter-Big circulation, of course?

Applicant-No, small; smallest in the cour

St. Peter-Pick out your harp.

A PARTICULAR old gentleman, pulling omething out of his soup that should not have been included among the other ingredients, thus addressed the cook:

"Josephine, I am much opliged for your thoughtfulness, but next time kindly give i

Chaft.

Santa Ciaus is said to be of German origin His favorite oath, we presume, is " By Chin

The young man who can't save money no

Real estate is worth \$1,000 a foot in Chi A teacher recently asked a pupil what lbs

"Elbows, I guess," was the un expected reply. It was a little girl who, when asked to de fine faith, replied: "It is believing what you know isn't true."

Mrs. N.—My dear, I wish you to observe wife, Apo!linaris.

It is not so much the degree of help afforded as the manner of helping that lightens the burdens of others. The Sun publishes an article entitled "How o Lie When Asleep." Hasn't the art been

rried far enough without this? First Tramp-Run, run, Jake. Second First Tramp -No, he's got a wood-pile.

Dullard-Do you know women love to see hemselves in print? Brightly-They ought be encouraged, my boy; it's a heap cheap Boston Mama-You musn't speak of your egs, Flossie, when we have company.

isn't polite. Flossie—What should I say, ma ma, 'drumsticks?''' "I'm going to leave, mum!" "What for? I am sure I have done all the work myself in order to keep a girl." "Welf, mum, the work's not done to suit me."

Visitor-Your new house is very pretty but you will have trouble to do anything with the garden, it's so small. Country Host— Yes, 't is small, but then I shall put in folding beds.

Trust Company Agent—Thinking that you might want to secure your personal property. I desire to recommend— Mr. Dusenberry— You are a little too late, the sheriff has just

A church in a northern city in which there gathers a congregation possessing far more than average wealth was described by a vistor the other day as the "church of the re tired Christians." A Poor Rule that Don't Work Both Ways. —Some one asks: "Does it pay to be good?"
Perhaps our cydence in the matter will not be taken, and so we shall not answer the

nestion directly, but we will say that it is Physician-Patrick, don't you know better than to have your pig-pen so close to your house? Patrick—An' phy should of not, sor? Physician—It's unhealthy. Patrick—Be away wid yer nonsince! Sure the pig has never been sick a day in his life.—Omahr World.

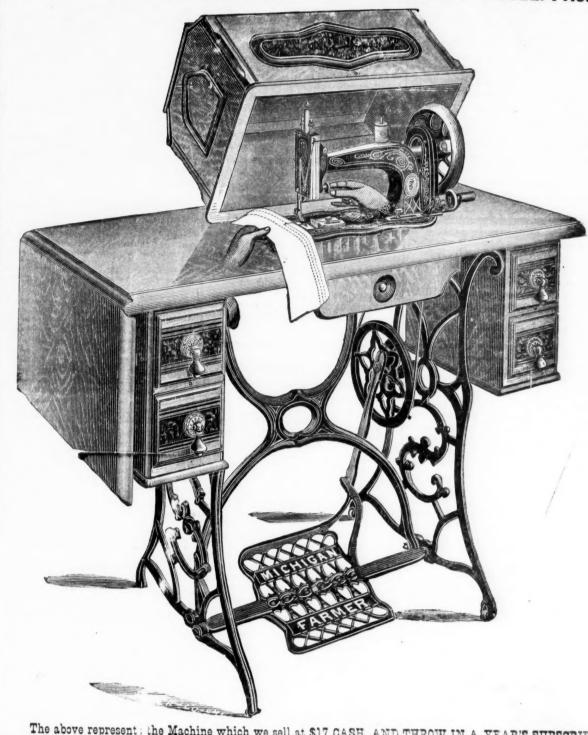
Leavitt's subdivision of a part of privacy dead and 571, according to the piat thereof recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for saidWayneCount DETROIT, January 2d, A. D. 1888.

S. S. BABCOCK. Assignee of Mortgagee. A torney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

BUY THE BEST AND SAVE MONBY!

atype writer for thre emouths and Over. I unhesitattinggly pronounce it prono noe it be at ad even more than the Manufacturs claim?

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It is interesting to trace the evolutions of words and expressions. Cultivated people say, "How do you do?" Those who are less precise say, "Howdy-doo?" In the backwoods of Tennessee they say, "Howdy?" The noble red man of the west says, "How?" While the cat on the fence says, "Ow?"

"Pass me the butter, Charles," she said. said, coldly and with discr minating em-asis. "I know it, George," she replied; you must excuse me-I was misled. It is

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, baby humors, skin blemishes, chapped and oily skin. Cuticura Remedies are the great skin beautifiers. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c., RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRIG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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There are many persons who take two or three papers who do not know what a saving it would be to order all together. Below we give a partial list of papers with price when ordered with the FARMER. If you wish the "Household" with

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**	* 1	Inecentury		5 25	4 85
	* *	Weekly Tribune		2 25	2 00
	* *	Daily "		6 25	5 75
	* *	Weekly Echo (Evening News).		2 25	2 10
**	6.6	Center (Prohibition)		2 25	2 00
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* *		American Bee Journal		2 25	2 15
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	6.6	Arthur's Magazine		3 25	2 75
**	**	Scribner's New Monthly		4 25	3 85
4.6	16	Godey's Magazine		3 25	2 90
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4 +	* *	Demorest's Magazine		3 25	2 90
4.6	4.6	American Poultry Yard		2 75	2 40
4.6	4.6	American Poultry Journal		2 25	2 10
6.6	**	Breeders' Gazette		4 25	3 35
6 .	4.4	Wallace's Monthly		4 25	3 90
4.6	6.5	Boston Globe		2 25	2 10
4.4	4.4	Leisure Hours		2 75	2 40
4.6	6.6	Musical Herald		2 25	2 15
* 4	8.8	New York Witness		2 25	2 15
. (* *	New York Graphic		3 75	2 90
**		New York World (with U. S. History	1	2 25	2 10
e 11	6.6	St. Nicholas	1	4 25	3 85
4.6	* *	Our Little Ones and Nursery		2 75	2 45
**	4.6	The Cottage Hearth		2 75	2 00
4 6	6.4	Toronto Mail		2 25	2 10
.6.6	4.1	Toronto Globe		2 25	2 10
XX	6.6	Scientific American		4 25	4 00

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GIBBONS BROTHERS, Detroit, Mich.

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Acme White Lead and Color Works.

The prominence of Detroit as a center for the manufacture of paints and colors, is largely due to the excellence of the product and the extent of the trade of the Acme White Lead and Color Works, which were incorporated in December, 1884. The works of the company are located at the corner of Grand R'ver Avenue and Fourth Street, and contain all that is latest in the to the manufacture of dry colors and the preparation of mixed paints, white leads, zines, putties, etc. The company makes a specialty of the manufacture of dry colors, in which department of industry there are only about one dozen establishments engaged in this country. The firm in addition to their manufacture of white lead, dry colors, etc., make a number of rapidly selling specialties, including Neal's Carriage Paints, Granite Floor Paint, Acme Sash Paint, Acme Interior Fresco Paints, Acme Wagon and Implement Paint, Acme Decorative Paints, Neal's Improved Carriage Top Dressing; and in dry colors make specialties of "Chromozine" greens, yellows, vermillions and wine colors. Their great specialty of Neal's Carriage Paints enjoy a wide celeb ity for the quality of their tints, their uniformity, durability, and all the qualities most to be desired in carriage paints, and have received prizes wherever exhibited, including a medal at the American institute in 1886, and diplomas from the Southern Exhibition at Louisville in the same year. The demand for their goods extends to all countries and is increasing from year to year. All the details of the business are conducted upon perfect and accurate system, and its offices are controlled with good judgment and anigh order of executive ability by the President, Mr. W. L. Davies. Mr. H. Kirke White, Vice-President, and Mr. A. E. F. White, Treasurer, are also members of the great seed firm of D. M. Ferry & Co. Mr. Thomas Neal, Secretary of the company, is a practical man of great experience, to whose thor sugh knowledge of all the details of this branch of industry is due to the · xeellence of many of the special products of the company.

THE Chicago & Grand Trunk and Detroit Grand Haven & Milwaukee Ry., will further improve their baggage service by commend ing to check baggage direct from hotels and private residences to destination of tickets held. For example: Party living at 43 Joy street. Detroit, going to city ticket office and purchasing tickets to say Denver, Col., can upon application to ticket agent, or upor calling at Detroit Omnibus Co.'s office, have baggage checked direct from house to Denver, Col., and avoid the rechecking at th

Peterinary Department

Inducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary Surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers rese. The full name and address will be neces very that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of the dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St., Deroit Wich.

Pityriasis in a Mare.

PERRY, Dec. 28, 1887 Ve erinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In reply of yours to mine of Nov. 16th. have treated my mare according to direc tions. While undergoing washing she seemed to be better. Now that I have got hrough she begins to bite and rub as hard You say my description of symp see how to describe them better. I will in clipping of hair from the mare. Please pre

What is the matter with my pigs? They are thoroughbred Chester Whites but are not growing as they should: they seem to be very hearty and healthy but look grimy an dull in their hair. There are dark hard scales on their hides and they act as though it hurt to scratch them off. They have bee I had one last summer that was s and she never did as she ought to do; afte I shut her up to fat there was a reddish colo through ber hair. When I scalded the water looked as though there had been feel smooth and pliable as it ought. If yo can tell me what to do for them please do so as I want to raise this litter. They ar t three months old and have been fed on bran, corn and oats. Subscriber.

Answer.-The disease in your mare i not acute but chronic, requiring time to effect a noticeable change. The benefit of the treatment will not be observed for some time to come. We can only say to you, continue the treatment, as the weather may be favorable throughout the winter and spring, avoiding exposure to stormy weather. Give no corn or corn meal.

Second-Without seeing your pigs we can only say the cause of trouble evidently is of a local character, which from the above description we cannot solve. Personal ex amination, or some landmarks to govern us, alone will justify an opinion.

Polypus in the Teats of Cows.

ARMADA, Dec. 31, 1837. Voterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-I have two young cows which calved from three to four weeks ago, and I have never been able to get any milk from one of the front tests on either cow, except a very little which I am able to strip The teat seem to be full of milk, but after the first stream I can milk no mere for some time. The udder is not caked or feverish, and last season I had no trouble with either. One has her second calf, the other her third. In the teats about half to one inch below the udder there is a hard substance about the size of a kernel of wheat, or larger, seeming to be in or near the duct or passage. I have not used a milking tube nor projed the test. If you can give me any advice to help me out I

E. L. MOSHER.

Answer .- The cause of the trouble in the teats of your cows is due to the form ition of a small tumor or polypus in each teat, commonly called milk stones. These obstructions may be broken down by passing a milk tube up the teat, or in the absence of which an ordinary knitting needle may be gently passed up the teat, breaking down the obstruction, or pushing it into the udder, where it may remain without inconvenience to the animal, or interruption to the flow of the milk. Care must be used not to injure the teat.

will gladly follow it.

MUIR. Jan. 2, 1888. Jeterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-I have a horse that has a curb coming or his leg. Do not know how he got hurt. He is right every way else. What is the best treatment, and can he be ased while under treatment?

Answer.-Clip the hair over the curb short, then apply the following: Biniodide way of machinery and appliances adapted of mercury, one-half drachm; vaseline, four ounces; mix well together, and rub the ointment over the curb well with the fingers. Let it remain two days, then wash well with castile soap and water. When perfectly dry, rub well with the fingers to remove any loose scurf, but do not force it then apply vaseline, and repeat the operation as before. In three or four weeks if necessary, repeat the blister. It is better not to work the animal while under treat

Anonymous.

If "A Subscriber," writing from Albion Mich., will send us his full name and address, as per conditions heading this column that we may know him to be a subscriber of this paper, we will give him the infor mation desired in the following issue of the FARMER. It is usual to consign all anonymous communications to the waste basket

Commercial.

**THOIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, January 9, 1888. FLOUR .- Market steady and unchanged except for rye, which has been advanced Quotations are as follows:

Wich gan roller process. n san patonts.. whrat .- The week closes with wheat in

bout the same position as on Tuesday last when the market opened. There has been more or less fluctuation, generally in an upward direction, but any advance was soon ost. The government crop report, received on Saturday, weakened the market and caused a decline. But we do not believe it possible to hold down prices much longer. and higher values are likely to be paid within a few weeks. Closing prices were as follows:

-No. 2 red, May, 91%c. CORN .- Market dull and lower. No. 2 que ed at 53% c and No. 2 yellow at same figures OATS .- Market dull. Quoted at 36c for No white, and 35c for No. 2 mixed.

No. 1 white, 8734c; No. 2 red, 8714c. Futures

BARLEY .- Market quiet but steady. No. is selling at \$1 58@1 60 W cental, and No. 3

FEED .- By the car-load \$18 w ton is quoted or bran. Middlings quoted at \$18220 \$ ton. CLOVER SEED .- Spot prime is quoted at \$4 15. January delivery at \$4 15. February at \$4 17% and March at \$4 27% \$8 bu. No. 2 spot quoted at \$3 92%.

BUTTER .- The market holds very steady. Good to choice dairy is quoted at 18@19c, and extra selections at 20@21c P b. Creamery s firm at 26@28c % b. Dairy rolls quoted at CHERSR -- Market quiet but prices are

steady at 12@12%c for Michigan full creams; Ohio, 101/2011c; New York, 121/2013c; skims. 2010c for choice. EGGS .- Fresh command 19@20c \$ doz.

and cold storage 19c. Limed, dull at 17c. The market is dull, and concessions from these prices would be made on large orders. FOREIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas.

box, \$4 00@4 50; oranges, Floridas, 8 box \$3 25@4 50; cocoanuts, \$ 100, \$5 00@5 50 bananas, yellow, W bunch, \$2@3. Figs, 11@ 12c for layers, 14@16c for fancy; Malaga grapes, \$5 75@6 00 W keg of 55 bs. BEESWAX .- Steady at 25@30c W fb., as

HONEY .- Market weaker, now quoted a 17@19c for choice comb and 11@121/2c for ex

quality.

BRANS.-Market firm but unchanged. City cked mediums, in car lots, are quoted at \$2 25 % bu., and 10c higher in small jots from tore. Unpicked quoted at \$1 25@\$1 80 % bu DRIED APPLES .- Market quiet at 5@5% for common, and 9210c for evaporated. De

mand fair. SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots eastern, 75c; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

BALED HAY AND STRAW .- Timothy in car lots is quoted as follows, & ton: Prime No. 1, \$11 50; do. No. 2, \$10 50; do. No. 3, \$9@ 9 50; mixed, \$7@8; clover, \$7@8. Straw, \$5 50. Market firmer and more active.

POTATOES. -Quoted at 80@85c for store ots, and 70@75c on track. Market quiet. ONIONS. -In fair demand at \$2 25722 50 % bbl. Stocks and demand are only moderate.

POP CORN .- Quoted at 2@3c @ D. HIDES .- Green city, 51/9 9 D., country 6c; cured, 70734; green calf, 626%c; salted do, 61/207c; sneep-skins, 50c@\$1 25 each; buils, stag and grubby bides % off.

APPLES .- Market quiet. Prices steady a \$2 32 25 per bbl., with choice at \$2 50. CRANBERRIES.-Michigan quoted at \$2 7 @3 % bu., and eastern at \$3 00@3 50. By the

barrel Cape Cod are quoted at \$9@10. SWEET POTATOES .-- Firm at \$4 75@5 00 19 bbl. for kiln-dried Jerseys.

POULTRY .- Dressed quoted as follows Chickens, & D., 10c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks and geese, 10@11c. The market was firm on Saturday except for turkeys, which were in large supply. Chickens are firm and active BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- Quiet: quoted at \$2 50@2 75 for State and \$3 00 % cwt. for eastern brands.

CIDER -Common, 8@9c, and clarified. 11 @12c # gal.

DRESSED HOGS .-- Receipts by rail are increasing. Quotations were as follows: \$6@ 6 40 % cwt. for coarse sows, \$6 50@6 60 for heavy and \$6 6526 75 for choice, ranging between 150 and 200 mg.

HOPS .- Per B .: State, 7@8c: New York, 18@20c; Washington Territory, 15@18c; Bavarian, 24@28c; Bohemian, 26@28c.

PROVIS	HONS.	-M8	rrE	erqu	net, st	eady an	d un-
change 1.	Quot	atio	ns	here	are a	s follow	8:
Mess, old					\$14	00 @14	25
Mess, new					15	50 0015	15
Family					15	50 @15	75
Short clea						50 @16	75
Lard in tie	rces,	B D				7800	814
Lard in ke	gs, 🐏 1	D			***	81400	8%
Hams, # B						10%@	11
Shoulders,						71/400	734
Choice bac	on, W	D				11 @	11%
CHOICE DO	- haad	-	Se Se	1	100	100 00 0	13.00

HAY .- The following is a record of sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the last week, with prices per ton:

Tu-selsy—30 loads: five at \$13; four at \$2; three at \$9; one at \$13 50, \$12 5), \$11 50, \$11, \$10 50 \$10 and \$9.
Wednes-lay—31 loads: Ten at \$12; seven at \$13; five at \$11; four at \$12 5; one at \$14, \$11 50 \$10 50, \$10 and \$8.
Thursday—31 loads: Ten at \$12; five at \$13; three at \$11 50, \$11 and \$10; two at \$14 and \$12 50; one at \$13 50, \$11 25 and \$9.

Friday-6 loads: Three at \$12 50; one at \$14, | \$12 and \$9. *12 and *9. Saturday—17 loads: Five at 12; four at *13; two at *10; one at *14, *12 50, *11 50, *11, *10 75

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Jan. 7, 1888.

The offerings of cattle at these yards rum bered 464 head, against 461 last week. The market ruled a little slow in the early part of the day, but buyers finally got to work and cleaned up the offerings at about last week's prices. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS: Extra graded steers, weighing :,300

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 11 head of good butchers' stock av 1,022 lbs at \$3 25 and 3 cows av 1,140 lbs at \$2 50. Re'us sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 20 head of good butchers' stock av 990 lbs at \$3 20 and 6 thin ones av 875 lbs at \$2 60. Adgate sold Sullivan & F 4 fair oxen av

.665 lbs at \$3 25. McQuilian sold Reagan a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 687 lbs at \$2.70 and a bull weighing 1,180 lbs at \$2.60. Starkweather sold Brooka 14 feeders av 993 lbs at \$3.5, and a bull weighing 1,990 lbs at

C Roe sold John Robinson 4 good cows av 1,092 lbs at \$3; 3 thin ones av 1,046 lbs at \$2 50 and a good steer weighing 1,360 lbs at \$4. Adgate sold Caplis a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 875 lbs at \$2 80; 4 thin es av 962 lbs at \$2 50 and 4 to Reagan av

Sullivan & Fa mixed lot of 13 Tabor sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 934 lbs at \$2 90 and 8 stockers av 766 lbs at \$2 50. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 16 ead of thin butchers' stock av 712 lbs at

McQuillan sold Burt Spencer a good cow weighing 1,200 lbs at \$3.25.
C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 20 head of fair butchers' stock av 780 lbs at \$2.90 and 4 coarse ones av 805 lbs at \$2.25.
J B Rowe sold Caplis a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock ay 897 lbs at \$3 weighing 1,200 lbs at \$3 25. and a steer and a buil av 1,215 lbs at \$2 50 Conley sold Sullivan & F 8 good outchers steers av 1,126 lbs at \$4; a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 940 lbs at \$3, and a bull weighing 1,480 lbs at the same price. ley sold Sullivan & F 8 good butchers' at \$3 15 and a bull and a cow av 1,22) lbs

The offerings of sheep numbered 3,249 head, against 1.645 last week. The reports from the east were bad and buyers did not take hold to any extent. The bulk of the offerngs went east in first hands. Brown & Spencer sold Burt Spencer 16 av

8 lbs at \$4 30 and 21 bucks av 75 lbs at \$2 50. Refus sold Monahan 54 av 74 lbs at \$3 40. Watson sold Thompson 109 av 81 lbs at \$4. Gordon sold Judson 74 av 83 lbs at \$4 aud lambs av 72 lbs at \$5 50 Newman sold Thompson 112 av 93 lbs at

C Roc sold Geo Wreford 47 av 95 lbs at \$4 50: 33 av 75 lbs at \$3 10, and 81 lambs av

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,050 head against 598 last week. The demand was very light, but for the few sold buyers paid about last week's prices. Quite a few were shipped out in first hands.

Long sold Thompson 45 av 348 lbs at \$5 50 Starkweather sold Stacey 19 av 196 lbs at Brown & Spencer sold Stacey 57 av 174 lb at \$5 25.

(\$5 25.) Tabor sold Stacey 26 av 262 lbs at \$5 30. Judson sold Stacey 29 av 165 lbs at \$5 30. Brown & Spencer sold Monahan 30 culls av

old Webb Bros 71 av 211 ibs at \$5 35 84 av 151 lbs at \$5 25, and 126 av 144 lbs at \$5.

> King's Yards. Saturday, Jan. 7, 1888

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with or head of cattle on sale. The receipts western cattle were lighter than usual, the ulk of the offerings being Michigans. Ther was a good attendance of buyers, and the narket ruled active at prices that did no ary materially from those of last week, the endency being towards higher rates. Church sold Kammon 4 fair cows av 1,157

s at \$2 80 Relhimer sold Sullivan & F 4 coarse cow Mow sold Sullivan & F3 stockers av 770 s at \$2.50.

Baldwin sold Sullivan & F 7 feeders av 815 Terpenning sold Loosemore a mixed lot of head of fair butchers' stock av 848 lbs at

Switzer & Ackley sold Genther 4 good Adams sold Marshick a mixed lot of 6 head

fair butchers' stock av 733 bs at \$3. Mow sold Fairman 8 stockers av 680 Evans sold Bussell a mixed lot of 20 head f fair butchers' stock av 836 lbs at \$3. McMu'len sold Billkofski 5 good heifers av

Sullivan & F sold Loosemore 24 mixed vesterns av 880 ibs at \$3 and 16 to Kelly av 70 lbs at \$2 40. d Sullivan & F 4 stockers av 755

ead of fair butchers' stock av 902 lbs at \$3. Capwell sold J Wreford 3 choice butchers'

eers av 1,035 lbs at \$4. Wreford & Beck sold Cross 21 mixed west-ros av 909 lbs at \$2 65, and 37 to Phillips & reford 978 lbs at \$3 25. Lewis sold Loosemore 10 fair butchers 2 choice butcher

eers av 951 lbs at \$3 50. Harger sold Hersch 2 choice butch eers av 1,065 lbs at \$4, and a mixed lot ead of fair butchers' stock av 843 lbs at \$3 McMullen sold Marx a mixed lot of 6 head f good butchers' stock av 340 lbs at \$3.25. Belbimer sold Kraft 3 fair butchers' steers v 880 lbs at \$3.60 and a mixed lot of 21 head f fair butchers' stock to Stonehouse av 830

s at \$3 10. bs at \$3 10.

Dennis sold Caplis a mixed lot of 21 head of oarse butchers' stock av 763 lbs at \$2 35: 6 cood butchers' steers to Sullivan & F av 1.058 bs at \$3 75 and 12 feeders av 940 lbs at \$3 05 Switzer & Ackley sold McGee a mixed lot of head of coarse butchers' stock av 600 lb \$2 50 and 5 stockers to Fairman av 806 lbs t \$2 70. Church sold Knoch 5 good butchers' steers

av 1,032 lts at \$3 75. Haley soid J Wreford 5 good butchers' steers av 986 lbs at \$3 70. Beach sold Bussell 4 thin cows av 1.122 lbs

J B Rowe sold Capils a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 1,117 lbs at \$2.75 and 5 stockers to Fairman av 736 lbs at the same price.
Webb sold Marx a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 925 lbs at \$3.

Richmond sold McIntire a mixed lot of 6 ead of fair butchers' stock av 772 tha at

Hogan sold Kamman a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 870 lbs at \$3 10.

Holmes sold Fairman 5 stockers av 758 lbs at \$2 70 and 4 fair butchers steers to H Roe av 982 lbs at \$3 40.

Jones so'd White 8 fair butchers' steers av Peach sold Brooka 4 stockers av 600 ibs at

Gleason sold Sullivan & F 6 good butchers' steers av 1,985 ibs at \$3.60

Mc Mullen sold Kammon a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 840 ibs at Beardslee sold Kolb a mixed lot of 15 head

head of thin butchers' stock av 836 lbs at

av 1,000 lbs at \$3 65.

Gleason sold Fairman 7 stockers av 710 lbs at \$2 75. Wreford & Beck sold McGee 29 mixed westerns av 835 lbs at \$2 75.

Proper sold H Roe a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 594 lbs at \$2 60.

Clark sold Fisher 15 stockers av 710 lbs at 2 75.
Beibimer sold Dunning a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 777 ibs at \$2 90 and 5 thin ones to Karaman av 776 ibs at \$2 65. Harger sold Brooka 15 feeders av 918 lbs at Proper sold Denk a mixed lot of 9 head of

The offerings of sheep numbered 3,184 head The demand for sheep for shipment was active and buyers advanced prices 15@25 cents over the rates ruling last week, and would have taken more of them at the same

oarse butchers' stock av 807 lbs at \$2 30.

SHEEP.

Goodison sold Thompson 122 av 89 lbs at Capwell sold Fitzpatrick 50 av 85 lbs at

Capwell sold Fitzpatrica of av co local \$4 37\frac{1}{2}.

Beach sold Thompson 43, part lambs, av 73 lbs at \$4 25.

Pinkney sold Young 48 av 86 lbs at \$4.

Sweet sold Fitzpatrick 72, part bucks, av 112 lbs at \$4 50.

sold Thompson 120, part lambs.

Roundsville sold v 78 lbs at \$4 50. Robb sold Thompson 120, part lambs, av 78 lbs at \$4 50. Kalaher sold FitzpStrick 99 av 70 lbs at Feldspaugh sold Fitzpatrick 65, part lambs, av 79 lbs at \$4 50. Lewis sold Thompson 124 av 85 lbs at

Shook sold Morey 18 av 97 ibs at \$4 50. Smith sold Wreford & Beck 132, part lambs 73 lbs at \$4 25. Cuiver sold Thompson 100, part lambs, av 76 lbs at \$4 65.

Gleason sold Switzer & Ackley 66 av 81 lbs at \$4 25. Payne sold Thompson 53 av 80 lbs at \$1 25. McMullen sold Thompson 48 lambs av 63 bs at \$4 50. sold Thompson 220, part lambs, av

Dennis sold Thompson 104 av 90 lbs \$4.25 and 118, part lambs, av 75 lbs at \$4.

Watson soid Thompson 34 av 94 lbs a Jones sold Thomson 28 av 90 lbs at \$4 50. Hatey sold Morey 43, part lambs, av 76 lbs

at \$4. Merritt sold Thompson 181 av 93 lbs a Shook sold Morey 20 av 73 lbs at \$3 25. Beach sold Thompson 67, part lambs, av 0 lbs at \$4 80. Belhimer sold Loosemore 25 bucks av 103 lbs at \$3.

Gleason sold Loosemore 25 av 72 lbs at \$2 90. Lovewell sold John Robinson 63, part lambs Shepard sold Thompson 128 av 83 lbs at \$4. Switzer & Ackley sold Thompson 110 av 83 bs at \$4.

The offerings of hogs numbered 809 head. the supply of hogs was not sufficient to meet he demand of the local trade, and seller closed out at a shade higher prices for the best lots, than they realized last week.

Dennis sold Glenn 13 av 171 ibs at \$5 50. Shepard sold Rauss 18 av 1971bs at \$5 50. Capwell sold Rauss 17 av 210 lbs at \$5 35. Church sold Rauss 45 av 215 ibs at \$5 50. Hyne sold Williams 12 av 90 ibs at \$5 25. Gleason sold Rauss 32 av 197 ibs at \$5 40. Glenn sold R S Webb 25 av 156 ibs at \$5 40. Culver sold RS Webb 52 av 127 lbs at \$5 25 Switzer & Ackley sold Rauss 30 av 194 1 Ingersoll sold Kuner 15 av 62 lbs at \$5 25.

Haley sold R S Webb 40 av 180 lbs at \$5 30 Pinkney sold R S Webb 30 av 127 lbs a Feldspaugh sold Rauss 18 av 185 lbs at \$5 25. Beach sold R S Webb 14 av 140 lbs at \$5.25. Hogan sold R S Webb 24 av 183 lbs at \$5 30

J B Rowe sold Huyser 105 av 248 lbs at 5 50 and 22 to R S Webb av 150 lbs at \$5 30. Ingersoll sold R S Webb 21 av 116 lbs at Proper sold Rauss 14 av 208 lbs at \$5 3).

Buttalo.

CATTLE .- Receipts, 10,999 against 9,36 the previous beek. The market opened ur on Monday with 150 car loads of cattle or sale. The demand was active, especially for good to choice grades, at an advance of 10@ 15 cents from the prices of Monday week A load of choice Illinois steers, said to be the av 1,623 lbs, were bought for export at \$5 65. otherwise good 1,500 to 1,600 lb steers brought \$1 10@5 30; good 1,400 to 1,500 lbs do, \$5@ 5 20; good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do, \$4 35@4 80 good 1,200 to 1,300 ib do, \$4@4 40; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do. \$3 75@4; and ordinary to far 1.000 to 1.100 lb do, \$3 40@3 85; mixed butch ers' and cows and heifers about steady at last week's prices, most sales taking place a \$3@3 75 to \$4 for choice. The receipts o Tuesday and Wednesday was very light, and trading was mostly confined to those left over from Monday. The market was steady and the outlook for good cattle better. O Saturday the receipts of cattle were 1.685 The demand was light and sales were made at a decline of 10@15 cents. The following

were the closing QUOTATIONS: Extra Beeves-Graded steers, weigh-od beeves-Well-fattened steers weighing 1.200 to 1.350.

Medium Grades—Steers in flue flesh, weighing 1.400 to 1.500 in the flesh weighing 1.400 to 1.500 fair to good overlier. 4 00 204 4 3 75 04

quality. utchers' Stock—Inferior to com-mon steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. Michigan stock cattle, common to 2 50 76 2 77 2 90 76 3 10 2 6 17 3 50 choice... Michigan feeders, fair to choice... Fat bulls, fair to extra....

SHEEP,-Receipts 37,400 against 57,600, the previous week. There were about 12,000 sheep on sale Monday. There was a good Boston and interior demand, but regular shippers were out of the market. Common to good sheep brought \$4@4 50; good to to good sneep brought \$494 50; good choice, \$4 50@5, and passably extra, \$5 25 inferior to fair western lambs, \$4 50@5 25 good to choice, \$6@5 50; but with sales o two loads of extra at \$6 80@5 70. Ther were 3,600 on sale Tuesday. The demand was moderate and prices 10@15 cents lower. The market on Wednesday for really choice sheep was firm, but common lots were dull and weak. On Saturday the offerings of sheep numbered 3,000. The market was du with common to fair sheep selling at \$3 50@4 good to choice, \$4 50@4 75; extra, \$5; lambs ommon to extra, \$4 50@6 40.

Hogs.-Receipts 56,628, against 67,392 the previous week. The offerings of hogs or Monday numbered about 11,400. Medium weight hogs were 5 cents higher than or Saturlay, but light weights were slow an Saturay, out fight weights were slow as weak. Pigs sold at \$5.65 15; light mixed \$5.25@5 45; selected York weights. \$5.55@6 565; selected medium weights, \$5.75@1 85, with a load of extra at \$5.90; rough, \$4.10@5 15; stags, \$3.75@4 25. The market was \$5.500 and \$5. cents lower on Tuesday, but on Wednesday advanced 5@10 cents. On Saturday there were 16,000 logs on sale sals. The mirket was quiet at a decline of 5@10 ce-ts. Pigs sold at \$5@5 15; good to cho ce Yorkers, \$5 40 @5 50; fair do, \$5 25@5 35; se'ected medium weights. \$5 65@5 80.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 43,820 against 42,005 last week. Shipments 15,946. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 7,908 head. It was a holiday and but little business was done at the Yards. Prices did not vary Beardslee sold Kolb a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock av 736 lbs at \$2.75 and 4 fair butchers' steers to Wreford & Beck av 947 lbs at \$3.50.

Beach sold S Fleschman a mixed lot of 6 Beach sold S Fleschman a mixed lot of 6 steers, \$3.60@4.55, and inferior to good cowreces. materially from those of Saturday. Choice \$1 25@2 75. Prices were 5@19 cents lower on Gleason sold Murphy a mixed lot of 15 head of thin buichers' stock av 679 ibs at \$2.75 and Wednesday. The market was strong at an 4 fair cows to Reagan av 1,060 ibs at the same advance of 10 cents on Thursday, and on Longcor sold Heu ter 4 fair butchers steers Friday prices were a shade higher. On Saturday the receipts were only 2,000 head,

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The market was stronger and closed at the

following QUOTATIONS: Choice to fancy shipping, 1,350 to 4 55 25 15 mmon to good shipping, 1.050 to 3 70@4 65

200r and medium steers, 900 to 1,100 Grass Texans and Indians, steers. Stockers, 550 to 860... Feeders, 875 to 1.150

Hoos.—Receipts 133,308 against 77,820 last week. Shipments 34,915. The market opened up on Monday with 12,656 hogs on sale. The demand was faily active stabout Saturday's rate. Poor to p ime light sold at \$5@555; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 15@5595; ships and culls, \$3 25@4 80. The market ruled steady on Tuesday, advanced 5 cents early on Wednesday, but dropped closed weak On Thursday prices declined 5@10 cents; ruled slow on Friday with all out best i@ certs lower. On Suurday the market was montrarely active and closed steady with poor to prime light selling at Newton sold Toompson 42 lambs av 81 lbs at \$4 80@5 20; inferior mixed to choice \$5@5 80; skips an i culls, \$3 25@4 60.

> Two freight trains met on a trestle 80 feet high, near Midd eron, on the Canadian Pacific railroad, last week, and portions of each train railroad, last week, and portions of each train were precipated to the ravine below. Two engineers, one brakeman and one firemen were killed outrien, three others so hurt ting expired in a short time. Only one of the train hands escaped. The scene where the wreck occurred is where for three-quarters of a mile the track runs on trestlework, which in some places is 120 feet high. The train men are said to have been asieep at the time of the accident, having been on the word. ime of the accident, having been a long time.

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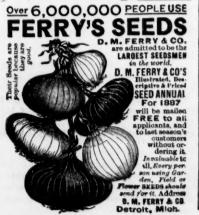
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